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Brookline Historical Publication Society

PUBLICATIONS, NO. 11-20

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CHAPTER 7



Brookline Historical Publication Society

PUBLICATIONS, NO. 11.

Three Glimpses of Brookline,

In 1700, 1800, and 1900.

By MARION L. SHARP.

*J. Murray Kay Prize Essay for 1897.**

The Last Days of Muddy River.

At the close of the seventeenth century, a little hamlet belonging to the town of Boston, Muddy River by name, was just beginning to emerge from its former obscurity, and to assert its individuality in the face of its larger and more powerful neighbors. Founded in 1630 by Boston men who had received grants of the "arable grounds and meadows" lying to the west and north of the stream called Muddy river, this settlement had remained closely connected with the larger town until the year 1686. At that time the inhabitants petitioned and obtained their request, that, whereas before this time they had been wholly under the jurisdiction of Boston, paying taxes there and having their officers appointed by the Boston selectmen, they should now be allowed to manage their own town affairs, including the maintaining of a school, and that they should be exempt from paying taxes to Boston. Later, in 1700, they asked to be made a separate town, but this petition was denied. Again, in 1704, they sent in another petition to the same effect, and were again unsuccessful. Nothing daunted, they tried once more, and a petition signed by the leading men of the hamlet, and acted upon in the General Court of Massachusetts Bay, November 13, 1705, was granted and Muddy River was incorporated as the town of Brookline.

*Two prizes are given annually to the senior class of the Brookline High School for the best original contributions to local history.

What of this little community of people, who with the true spirit of New Englanders, thus persevered until they gained their independence? Bordering on the Charles river and Muddy brook, and with a landscape diversified with wooded hills and fertile valleys, their town was the most beautifully situated of all in the vicinity of Boston. For about half a mile west of Muddy river extended broad salt marshes where the tide rose and fell, and where were doubtless fine shooting and fishing grounds. Farther down towards Boston, Muddy river united with the Charles, and a broad expanse of water covered the present Back Bay fens. The only connection of the hamlet with Boston was by way of Roxbury, and over Roxbury neck, and even this was twice a day covered by the tide. A wooden bridge leading to Roxbury, crossed Muddy river at the point where now Tremont street crosses the Parkway. Beyond the marshes, much of the land was covered with woods, except such as had been cleared for houses, pastures, and roads. Still farther back, on the hills especially, and in the south part of the town, were dense forests, which sheltered many wild animals.

The principal highway of the hamlet, called the Sherburne road, led from the bridge across the river, and followed the course of the present Walnut street, turning sharply to the right at the corner where is now the junction of Walnut and Warren streets, in order to avoid a marsh. Thence it continued a short distance, and then, turning sharply to the left, went on in a southwesterly direction as far as the boundary of the town, following the courses of the present Boylston and Heath streets. A short distance from the bridge, the Cambridge road, sometimes called the Road to Newtown, (Cambridge being originally called Newtown) branched off to the right from the Sherburne road, and skirting the edge of the marshes, continued to the Cambridge colleges. About one-eighth of a mile from the junction of Sherburne road and the road to Cambridge, the Watertown road left the Cambridge road, going west to Watertown. A short distance from the corner of the Watertown and Cambridge roads, a short lane or cart-path, called School-House lane, led from the Watertown road to the Cambridge road. There was also a private lane, leading from the Cambridge road opposite School-House lane, down over the marsh and through the woods, until it connected with another lane which led from a point farther up on the Cambridge road to the marsh. This latter was probably the same as the present Sewall avenue. Probably there was a private lane where Warren street now is, as two houses at least, are known to have stood on sites on the

WATERTOWN
SCHOOL-HOUSE
LANE

x

present Warren street. Also, the fact that houses are known to have been situated on the present Cottage street, Goddard avenue, and Newton street, would indicate that there were private lanes, probably identical with the present streets, leading to these dwellings. Another lane, now Reservoir lane, led northwest from the upper part of Sherburne road straight to Watertown. This was an Indian trail, and came out, in Watertown at a village of Indians who had been converted by the Apostle Eliot. A lane leading to Cambridge or Watertown, left Sherburne road a little below the junction of the Indian trail and Sherburne road. Where the old Brookline Reservoir now is, was a part of the common lands, where the inhabitants of Muddy River could pasture their cattle.

The people of this beautiful town were of the good old Puritan stock, strong, true men and women, vindicating their Puritan principles none the less in their quiet, uneventful lives, than had their ancestors who left their native land to find a home in the wilds of New England. The early history of Muddy River, like that of other New England towns, is pre-eminently a history of families. Large estates were often kept in one family to the seventh or eighth generation, and the men of one family were in succession prominent in town affairs, so that the family became essentially a part of the town, and its welfare closely connected with that of the community in which it was placed. Before noticing the separate families, however, let us consider the people as a whole, and the factions bound together in a common town government.

The town-meeting was of course the principal means of government. Here the inhabitants of Muddy River chose the usual officers of a New England township, which before 1686 had been chosen by the Boston selectmen; the constable, whose duties were the collecting of taxes, the announcing of public meetings, etc., the "fence-viewers," who looked after the fences, and settled all disputes as to private boundaries; the surveyor of highways; the tything-men, who were supposed to keep order in church; and the perambulators, whose care it was to see that the boundaries between the towns were clearly marked. The old town records of Boston thus carefully describe the boundary between Muddy River and Cambridge: "a walnutt, a red oake, a chestnutt by ye ash swamp, beyond ye ash swamp severall great trees, then a running water," etc. In addition to these officers, three men were annually chosen to manage the business of the town in general. Committees of four or five men were often appointed for special business, such as the laying out of highways, and the settling of church matters. In those days, church and

state were inseparable. It was in the town-meeting, also, that the four petitions were drawn up and signed, and here the order of the General Court for the incorporation of Brookline was formally accepted.

Muddy River could not boast of numerous or fine public buildings. On the Sherburne road just at the corner where it turned to the right, and where probably the lane connected with it, stood a small wooden school-house. In this building was kept the principal school in the town, and this school is probably the one referred to when it was "Voted, that John Searle teach school in Muddy River from the first Monday in May, 1697, to the last day of February, 1698, ten months." Doubtless the town meetings also were held in this building. There was another school building on School-House lane, near the corner of the Cambridge road, but there is no record of its having been used at this period. This latter was probably the first school-house in the town, having been built before 1686, while the town was still wholly under the control of Boston. There was no meeting-house in Muddy River until 1715, the people attending the First Church in Roxbury, where one-fifth of the sittings were allotted to the inhabitants of this town, and where they were received as members with the same privileges as Roxbury people. Also, the old Roxbury cemetery was for many years used for burial purposes by the inhabitants of Muddy River. The old Punch Bowl Tavern which was probably built about this time, and which stood on the west side of Sherburne road, near the bridge, was a center of much of the social and political life of the town. Here stopped many people who came through Muddy River from towns west of it, and thus its fame was spread throughout the surrounding country. The two school-houses and the tavern were the only public buildings in the hamlet.

That the health and welfare of the poor was not neglected is shown by the following quaint record, which, although dated 1671, indicates the general custom of the end of the century: "Doctor Daniel Stone appointed for twelve moneths next coming to take care of the poore of this town as to physicke and chirurgery, for which he is to have twentie shillings out of the town treasury, and to be rate free the next year." There was probably at this time another general practitioner in the town, Dr. Thomas Boylston, but the date of his death is not given. It was his son who afterwards became the famous Dr. Zabdiel Boylston who first introduced inoculation for small-pox into America.

The men who formed this little commonwealth were almost all farmers, cultivating the land which they had inherited from their fathers. Many

of them were bound together by closer ties than those of a common government, for among the prominent names of the town appear fathers, sons and brothers, as well as many more remote relationships. Often two or three houses, belonging to different members of one family, were built on the same large estate. Let us follow some of the principal men of the hamlet from the town-meeting to their homes, and try to see them as they worked their farms or sat among their families.

Heading the list of names affixed to the petition of 1705 is that of Samuel Sewall, Jr. He was also town clerk in 1705. He came of a most distinguished family, and was the son of Judge Sewall, a very prominent man both in Boston and Muddy River. The Sewall estate extended from the Charles River to the Cambridge road, comprising many acres of marsh and woodland. The house, built by Samuel Sewall, Jr., in 1703, was occupied by him for many years, and here his father was a frequent visitor. It stood on the lane from the Cambridge road to the marsh, near the site of the present house of Charles Stearns.

Farther up the Cambridge road, on the east side, was the estate of John Devotion and Edward his son, bordering on the Sewall farm. The names of both John and Edward Devotion appear in the last petition, and both were prominent men in the town.

Farther down on the list are the names of five men, all of one family, and all much respected and prominent in town affairs: John Winchester, Capt. John Winchester, Jr., his son, Henry, probably the son of Capt. John, Josiah, probably brother to John, Sr., and Josiah, Jr., his son. John Winchester owned a large farm on the opposite side of the Cambridge road from the Devotions, and extending back over the top of the "great hill," now Corey hill. His house stood near the Cambridge road, opposite the Devotion house, and here he lived with his son. The other three Winchesters lived in the south part of the town; Henry near the meeting of the lanes which are now Cottage street and Goddard avenue, and Josiah Winchester, with his son, near the corner of the present Warren and Cottage streets.

The names of two members of an old and important family appear on this petition: Capt. Samuel Aspinwall, and Eleazer Aspinwall. Capt. Samuel Aspinwall was famed as a soldier, having gone on an expedition to Port Royal in 1690. He occupied the house built by his father, Peter Aspinwall, who came to Muddy River in 1650. The house was long known as the "old Aspinwall house," and was taken down only a few years ago. The Aspinwall farm was bounded on the north by the Sewall

farm, and extended back as far as Muddy river. The private lane from the Cambridge road, opposite School-House lane, went by the rear of the Aspinwall house, and part of it is now Aspinwall avenue.

William Sharp was the only one of his family that signed the successful petition. His grandfather, Robert Sharp, had come to Muddy River with Peter Aspinwall, and had bought a large tract of land west of the Cambridge road, extending far up into the valley between the "great hill," and the hill south of it, now Aspinwall hill. The Sharp house stood near the corner of the present Harvard and Auburn streets.

The Gardner family was an old and well known family in Muddy River, Peter Gardner lived far up on the Sherburne road, above the junction of the lane which is now Warren street. His nephew Thomas, who was afterwards one of the first deacons of the church, and Thomas' son Caleb, lived farther down on the Sherburne road, opposite the present Brookline cemetery. Other members of the family owned houses on the Sherburne road near Peter Gardner's.

Three members of the White family signed the petition: Benjamin White, his son Benjamin, Jr., and Joseph White. Benjamin White was afterwards deacon of the church with Thomas Gardner, and he lived on Sherburne road, a short distance below Peter Gardner. His brother Samuel lived near the corner of the Sherburne road and the Indian trail. Joseph White was the father of Samuel, and lived a short distance below him on the Sherburne road. Major Edward White, brother of Joseph, lived on the corner of the Sherburne and Cambridge roads.

Thomas Boylston, the doctor before mentioned, and Peter, his son, lived on Sherburne road a short distance below Joseph White. Zabdiel Boylston, son of Thomas, only twenty years old at that time, probably lived there also.

Joseph Goddard and his son John lived on a lane that is now Goddard avenue, and owned a large estate extending as far north as the lanes which are the present Warren and Cottage streets. The Goddards were among the largest land-owners in the town, and afterwards became one of the most important families.

These were the principal families of Muddy River about 1700. Many of them were very numerous, and there were many intermarriages of members of the different families, so that they were scattered all over the town. In general, however, the north and east parts of the town were owned by the Aspinwalls, Sewalls, Sharps, Winchesters, and Devotions, and the south and west portions by the White, Gardner, Boylston, and Goddard families.

Brookline in 1800.

Let us look again after a hundred years, at the town which we left as the hamlet of Muddy River. The passing century has not materially changed the topography of the town. The same salt marshes, not yet built upon, the same forests, uncut as yet, stretch out as formerly over Muddy River. The principal roads are the same, while a few new ones have been built. One of these, called the New lane, although it is eighty years old, leads from the corner of the Watertown road and School-House lane over swamp and pasture land, to the Sherburne road. Another lane (the present Clyde street) has been laid out from the "Road to Jamaica" (now Newton street) to Sherburne road. The private lanes of the last century have, some of them, become public highways, as for instance the one which is identical with Warren street, and which is now called (1800) "the road to the Brookline Meeting House," and the lane that led from Sherburne road to Cambridge, now called the Brighton road.

The old people, of course, have long passed away, but their descendants still live on the family estates, and the same old families in the third or fourth generation still influence the affairs of Brookline, as did their ancestors those of Muddy River. Nevertheless there have been many changes in the ownership of the old places, some through intermarriage, and some by purchase.

The farm far up on the Sherburne road, once owned by Peter Gardner, is now in the possession of Benjamin White, one of the numerous Whites descended from the ancient family. He has taken down the old house and built a new one on the same site.

The estate owned in 1700 by Deacon Benjamin White is now the property of Hon. Jonathan Mason, a wealthy Boston gentleman, who lives here in summer, and in Boston during the winter.

Farther down on Sherburne road, the house where lived Samuel White, the brother of Deacon Benjamin White, is occupied by Mr. John Heath, an old man who came into possession of the property by marriage, and his son Ebenezer, familiarly called Ebby. He has also a daughter Betsy.

Joseph White's old farm, on the corner of Sherburne road and the Brighton road, was bought in 1705 by the Ackers family, and has been

their property ever since. It is now owned by William Ackers, grandson of the one that bought the farm, but the old house has been replaced by another.

In the old Boylston homestead lives David Hyslop, whose father purchased the estate from the Boylston family sometime in the latter part of the century. Mr. Hyslop is very wealthy, and owns much of the surrounding land.

The old Goddard place, where lived John and Joseph Goddard, is still in the hands of the Goddard family. A grandson of John Goddard, the John Goddard of Revolutionary days, and his son, John Goddard, Jr., live in the old houses and carry on the farm. John Goddard has made the place of great historical interest, by hiding cannon in his barn before the fortification of Dorchester Heights, in which he took part.

The principal representative of the Aspinwall family is Dr. William Aspinwall, grandson of Capt. Samuel Aspinwall, and much loved and respected in the town. He owns all the large farm of his ancestors, and besides this has bought land on the hill south of the "great hill." Dr. Aspinwall has a small-pox hospital down on the marsh on his old estate, where he receives many patients for inoculation. He is very successful as a physician, as well as beloved for his personality.

The large farm of the Sharps is owned principally by Stephen Sharp, commonly called 'Squire Sharp. He is the great-grandson of Robert Sharp, brother of William Sharp.

The Sewall family has died out here, with the exception of a great-granddaughter of Samuel Sewall, Jr., who has married Edward K. Wolcott, and who lives in a house built on the same site as that of her ancestor.

The Winchester and Devotion farms have come into the possession of the Griggs family, three of whom, Moses, Stephen, and Joshua, own houses on the Cambridge road.

Beside these representatives of the old inhabitants of Muddy River, many new families have moved to Brookline, until the population is now about 600, and consequently many new houses have been built. But the old families and houses outnumber the new, and Brookline is still a town more of the past than of the future.

Such do we see the town as it appeared in 1800, and such the changes that had taken place in the old families. Among all the people, old or new, however, none was more beloved, none had greater influence in all affairs pertaining to the town, than Dr. John Pierce, the pastor of the

church, and of Brookline. Dr. Pierce was a young man at this time having been settled only three years in the town, but even in this short time he had firmly rooted himself in the hearts of the people. He was not only faithful in parish work, but a historical student, and delivered several addresses on the history of this town. An amusing story is told of Dr. Pierce by his daughter. He wore his hair at this time in a long cue, such as is seen in portraits of men of the period. This cue required to be curled about once a week, and this was done by Dr. Pierce's wife until her death in 1800. After this, until he married again, in 1802, Miss Betsy Heath was in the habit of coming every Saturday afternoon to the parsonage, to curl Dr. Pierce's hair in readiness for the Sabbath.

Other important men in the town were the two deacons of the church. Deacon Samuel Clark lived on the Sherburne road, a little below, and on the opposite side from the church. His grandfather had built the church, and had been one of its first deacons. Deacon Joshua C. Clark, who was later a very prominent man in the town, was the son of Deacon Samuel Clark.

Deacon John Robinson was one of the later comers to Brookline. He and his brother-in-law, Enos Withington, had come from Dorchester in 1791, and bought land from Stephen Sharp, on the Watertown road, between the two hills. There they built two houses, which still remain, and a tannery, for they were tanners by trade. Deacon Robinson held his office for fifty-seven years, and was selectman for thirty years and representative for twelve years.

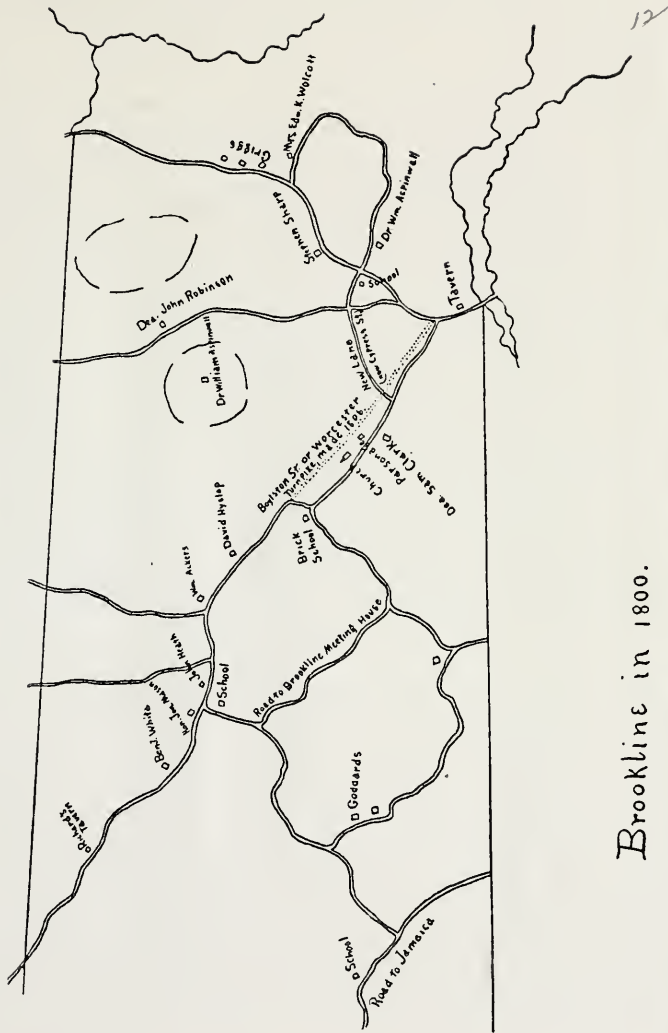
Brookline in 1800 had not grown in numbers only. Like their Puritan ancestors, whose first care was to found a church, and then a school, the people of Brookline soon after its incorporation as a town provided for the moral and intellectual growth of the community. The First Church was formed in 1715, and with this church the inhabitants of the town almost without exception habitually worshipped. Indeed, it is said that if any one were absent from church services without a good reason, the neighbors would immediately call to inquire if he were seriously ill. The meeting-house was situated on the north side of Sherburne road, a short distance below the entrance to the "lane leading to the Brookline meeting-house." In this building, which was wholly unwarmed, the people sat through two long services each Sunday, many walking long distances to their homes, for Brookline, after the Revolution, like the rest of the country, was very poor, and few were the people who could afford carriages.

Connected with the church, and taking the place of the modern Sunday-schools, were the "catechizings" which were held by Dr. Pierce once a month, on week days, during the summer seasons. At these times he met all the children of the town in the brick school house, and instructed them from the catechism, and the psalm and hymn books.

With their instruction in spiritual things, the town provided munificently, for those days, for the intellectual development of the children. Instead of the one or possibly two little wooden school houses which were used in 1700, Brookline had in 1800 at least four, though these were probably not all kept open at the same time. One was on the "road from Jamaica," near the corner of the lane that is now Clyde street, and another was situated on the Sherburne road near its junction with the present Warren street. Farther down on the Sherburne road on the site of the former wooden building, was a fine brick school house. In this building school was kept by a collegian from March to December. The ancient building on School-House lane was neglected, and fast tumbling down, but on the opposite side stood another wooden school house, which was kept open for boys from the first of December to the last of March, and for girls during the summer months. 'Squire Sharp was for many years a teacher in this school. Dr. Pierce was much interested in all the schools, and used often to visit them.

The old Punch Bowl Tavern was still standing in 1800, and was as much as ever a center of social life, and the place where all matters of interest were talked over. The village around it had considerably changed, and there were several carpenters' and blacksmiths' shops.

Thus we leave the quiet country town of a hundred years ago, to see it once more at the end of the nineteenth century.



Brookline in 1800.

Brookline in 1900.

The one characteristic of the nineteenth century, that in the future will stand out more clearly than all others, is the element of change and progress in all departments. A comparison of the present Brookline with the small town at the end of the eighteenth century, affords a striking example of this. From a little community of 600 inhabitants it has grown to the proportions of a city with a population of over 16,000, though it still retains its ancient and simple form of town government. From a poor, insignificant township, scarcely holding its own place among the larger towns around it, Brookline has become, in proportion to its population, the richest town in the country, and one of the most influential of the towns about Boston. Moreover, its influence is always on the side of the best good of the community, and its philanthropy is carried out on no mean scale. Brookline was always beautiful in its wild picturesqueness, scarcely less beautiful is it now, with its well-cared-for roads, its fine public buildings, and elegant residences. And if one involuntarily longs for the old days when all the town was pasture or woodland, and where a few families dwelt quietly on their broad farms, let him remember that utility and fitness are the essences of true beauty, and that in adapting itself to the changed conditions of a greatly increased population, and its nearness to a great city, Brookline has necessarily sacrificed some of her former charms for the good of the many.

The physical aspect of Brookline has undergone a very great change, so great in some parts of the town that there is left hardly a trace of the former surroundings. Especially is this true of the north and east portions. Where once Muddy river wound through the salt marshes, there is now a beautiful parkway, with fine roads following the course of a clear stream, which flows in an artificial channel, crossed at frequent intervals by picturesque stone bridges. Where were once the thick woods beyond the marshes, there is now one of the most beautiful residential parts of the town, our Longwood, covered with fine houses and intersected by many streets. Farther west and north, where formerly extended the large farms of the Aspinwalls, Sewalls, Sharps and Winchesters, are many streets bordered thickly with houses. The names of the streets Sewall avenue and Winchester street recall these ancient families, and the beautiful Edward Devotion school, standing on the old Devotion farm, is a fitting tribute

to the memory of the man who gave to the town the first donations for schools. The old Cambridge road has changed its name, and is now Harvard street. Farther west, the two hills, now Aspinwall and Corey hills, on which formerly grew thick woods, are thickly covered with houses, as is also the valley between. On the ancient Watertown road through the valley, now called Washington street, and on Beacon street, a broad thoroughfare from Boston to Newton, run the noisy electric cars.

In the south and west parts of the town there have been fewer changes, though there is much that would be strange to the land owner of a hundred years ago. Sherburne road follows the same winding course, although different portions of it are now designated as Walnut, Boylston, and Heath streets. The old Boylston, Gardner, White and Gardner estates are much the same, and some of the old dwellings are still standing. Among the latter is the old Goddard house on Goddard avenue. The streets of the south part of the town are the former private lanes leading to the old estates, and some of them have still the appearance of country roads. Indeed that whole section of the town, with its large estates and open fields, is far more suggestive of the country than of a suburb of a large city.

With the growth in population and the many changes in the physical features of the town, has come a larger growth in good government, and the better provision for the æsthetic life of the people, which has made Brookline the model of a perfect town, and the admiration of men throughout the country.

There is no longer one church for whose support all are taxed, and whose pastor watches over the whole community as his parish, having as much influence and interest in town affairs as in matters strictly ecclesiastical. Instead of this there are fourteen churches, in some cases several of the same denomination, and there is no connection between church and town government. However unfortunate such conditions may appear from one standpoint, it is evident that, under the circumstances, they are both necessary and desirable.

In educational advantages the improvements have been very great, until now the Brookline public school system is widely famed for its excellence. In place of the four small school buildings of 1800, there are fifteen school houses, almost without exception fine modern buildings, with about one hundred and twenty-five teachers. The other public buildings in Brookline are worthy of the town. A large town hall and the public library stand near the village. The establishment of an

efficient health department and the erection of a new public bath house give evidence of the same liberal and philanthropic spirit as that shown by the record of two hundred years ago, "Dr. Daniel Stone appointed to take care of the poore of this town as to physicke and chirurgery."

Brookline is no longer a town of the past, but of the future. The great changes of the past century are predictions of still greater changes to come. Let us hope that the future history of our town will be an evolution from lower to higher, and that the changes which will surely come may be in the line of greater and nobler attainments.

NOTE.—The maps do not pretend to be accurate, and are intended merely as suggestions of the locations of some of the principal roads and houses of the town. Most of the information used in making them was derived from a Map of Brookline from 1635 to 1896, now in preparation by Mr. Bolton and Mr. Hughes, and from Samuel Aspinwall Goddard's Recollections of Brookline from 1800 to 1810, also from Miss Woods' Historical Sketches of Brookline, and from a recent map of the town.

Brookline Historical Publication Society

PUBLICATIONS, NO. 12.

MAJOR THOMPSON'S DEPOSITION.*

Being a Spirited Protest to the General Court by a
Brookline Patriot of 1775, Against the Forcible
Quartering of Soldiers in his Domicile.

Colony of Mass.

To the Hon^{ble} the Councill & House of Representatives in general Court assembled

The Petition of William Thompson humbly sheweth

That on Thursday, the 14th of December current, near Sunsett, your Petitioner, a Freeholder in the Town of Brookline, being then in the Peace of the community, and in the rightful Possession of his Dwelling House, a Company of Armed Men, to the number of forty and more, conducted by certain officers bearing the Titles of Capt. King, Lieut. Gilbert, Lieut. Coney, Sergeant Sampson, Sergeant Dexter and others, marched up the road leading from Roxbury to Watertown, and when they came opposite your petitioner's House, they halted in the Road, and afterwards entered thro' the gate into the court yard front of said House ; that upon your Petitioner's approach to said company and declaring to said officers, that he was the owner and occupier of said House, the said Captain King presented to your Petitioner a Paper whereon the following order was written viz.— "Capt. King—You are hereby ordered to take Possession of a House now occupied by a certain Major Thompson at Brookline, for the accommodation of your company, and in case of Resistance you are to enter into by Force, and this Order will justify you in the Peaceable Possession of the said House — John Parke

as^t Q M g^l

Dec. 14, 1775 "

From the Massachusetts archives, Revolutionary Petitions 180, p. 257.

* See Publications, No. 6, "Early Notices of Local Events," p. 63.

That upon reading said insolent Order, your Petitioner told Captain King, that the order was not addressed to your Petitioner, therefore he should not submit to it, that had it been so addressed, he should utterly disregard it—that the Quarter Master had no right in said House nor to order anyone to take possession of it, or any part of it; that your Petitioner would not admit said Capt. King and company into said House, the Doors and Windows thereof being then fastened and your Petr then standing in the court yard with the said officers, who thereupon threatened your Petr that if he did not open the Door, they must and would obey the aforesaid Order and break open the Door; your Petr having desired two Persons then present, to take particular Notice of what was said or done, then plainly and repeatedly told said Officers that he was the sole Proprietor of said House, that it was his Dwelling House, his Castle, that he was determined not to admit them and their Company into it, and cautioned them against so violent a proceeding as the breaking open said House, in defiance of known Laws and contrary to the Sacred Right of every Freeman to the enjoyment of his property and domestic Security; moreover on their urging that they had no Shelter from the Weather, your Petr offered them to pay at his own expence the whole charge of their accommodation if they would only march to the next public House, and tarry there for the night, or else, that of his own free accord (disregarding said Order) he would receive as many of said Company into the House, as he could accommodate with convenience to them, as well as his own Family, of which he said he was and would be the only judge, this offer he apparently made without effect: he even entreated it as a Favour of the Capt. to accept the Offer, but could not prevail — the officers then again demanded the Door to be opened, and your Petr again refusing, they ordered some of their men to file off from the Right and advance to break the Door— upon which your Petr requested them to desist, till he went into the House, he then enter'd by the back Door, and went up Stairs and opened one of the Chamber Windows in Front, and again told the Officers and men, that he was then personally in Possession of his House that it was his own Property, that he would not admit them nor any of them into it, that if they broke it open, it should be at their utmost Peril, and then again called upon the two Persons he had before desired to observe attentively what was done; immediately one or more of the officers ordered one Sergeant Sampson to break open the Door, which he did with a violent Blow with the But End

of a musket, which broke the Lock and other Fastenings and burst open the Door and instantly the Company began to rush in Violently and your Petitioner ran down Stairs and opposed their entrance but was violently forced back into a middle Room and entirely surrounded by said Company with Guns and Bayonets pointed and rushed at him and commanded to keep his Distance, and was at the utmost Peril of his Life, and having escaped from their Rage, into another Room, was then threatened to be taken by a File of men, and carried to the camp and put under Guard, according to Orders they said they had received from the Quarter Master: that your Petr was obliged to remove his Family and Furniture into one lower Room having that with one Chamber only for lodging his Family — that since that time part of his Family have been obliged to lodge out of the House the company aforesaid yet holding Possession of the same.

Your Petitioner humbly begs leave to assure your Honours, that he is zealously attached to the Cause of this his native Country, has perseveringly exerted his small abilities to oppose the Encroachments of foreign and unconstitutional Power — that it is the most ardent wish of his Heart that his country may be able to form and establish the most perfect System of Freedom, and forever maintain and enjoy it; to which End he feels himself unalterably determined to contribute the last mite of his Property — that should the Exigences of the army ever require it, he will cheerfully quit his House and other Possessions, for the Service and Benefit of the Public, whenever required to do it in a manner becoming a Freeman, and so as to leave him the humble merit and heartfelt Satisfaction that will arise from his poor but voluntary and utmost efforts in behalf of his Country.

Your Petitioner therefore prays your Honours attention to the most audacious Insult and enormous Outrage that has been offered him, and interpose your Authority to procure him such Reparation as in your Wisdom and Justice shall seem meet, and your Petr as in Duty bound humbly prays.

Brookline, December 21, 1775

WILLIAM THOMPSON

Read Dec. 28, 1775

Maj Hawley

Coll Porter

Dea Rawson

Coll Otis

Mr Gerry

Referred to next Session

Mr Hale

Majr Blood

Majr Moody

Mr Turner

Mr Lincoln

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The fine elm at the west gate of the Public Library came up some eighty-five years ago in what was the front yard of the "Dana place." The house had belonged at the opening of the Revolution to Mr. Jackson, a tory, who sold it to Dana when the colonial troops took forcible possession during the siege of Boston. West of this house stood another, occupied for many years by Major William Thompson. Here the scene so vividly portrayed in Thompson's deposition very likely took place. The Major's family is mentioned frequently in Deacon Tudor's diary. This house was owned later by Zephion Thayer, whose son founded Chauncy Hall School.

The following advertisement in the *New England Chronicle and Essex Gazette*, Nov. 2-9, 1775, shows what might be in store for troops garrisoned in Thompson's house:—

TO BE SOLD

By William Thompson, at his Shop in Brookline, on the Road from Roxbury to Watertown, about a Quarter of a Mile from the Sign of the Punch Bowl. Bar Iron, Steel, fine and coarse Salt, Cocoa by the Cask or Bag, Chocolate by the Box or less, Coffee by the Bag or less, Rice, Flour, loaf and brown Sugar, West India and New England Rum, excellent Nantz Brandy, Molasses by the Cask or less, choice Teneriffe Wine by the Cask or Gallon, Malaga, Claret and Frontinae Wines, Saltpetre, Raisins, Alspice, Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Best Fine Post Paper, American Cake Ink, Ink Powder, Wafers, Best Spanish Indigo, Chalk, Alum, Logwood, Redwood, Tapers, White thread, knit Breeches Patterns, Cotton velyit, Jacket Shapes, Sewing Twine, Iron Wire, Files, Rasps, table and other knives. Pipes, Locks, Buckles, Buttons, Brads, Tacks, Gimblets, Awls, Brass, Beer Cocks, Bed Cords, Shingle nails, Window Glass.

For the billeting in private houses of both British and patriot troops, see the following references:—

a. GENERAL.

1. Sources of the Constitution, Stevens, 224, 226.
2. Bryant's Popular History, III., 355, 357.
3. Hildreth's United States History, II., 547, 550; III., 33.
4. Bancroft's United States History, III., 309, 312-313, 370-375, 378, 481.
5. Fiske's War of Independence, 74.
6. Johnston's United States History, 174.
7. Hart's Formation of the Union (Epochs of American History), 50, 60.
8. Declaration of Independence, 1776, "For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us."
9. Letter of Washington to Gen. Green, 22 Dec., 1779, Ford's Edition, Vol. 8, 147.
10. Constitution of Massachusetts adopted 1780, Art. XXVII of Bill of Rights.
11. Constitution of United States, Amendments, Art. III.

b. LOCAL.

1. Miss Woods' Historical Sketches of Brookline, pp. 49, 142, 221, 303, 310

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Brookline Historical Publication Society

PUBLICATIONS, NO. 13.

The Brookline Town Meeting.

By CHARLES W. KELLOGG, JR.

*J. Murray Kay Prize Essay for 1897.**

"But I say, that even towns and burroughs are more ancient than kings; and that the people is the people, though they should live in the open fields."—[*John Milton*.]

This subject naturally divides itself into three parts, namely, the origin of the Town Meeting, its development in New England, and the Town Meeting of Brookline, all of which are closely related to one another.

I. The Origin of the Town Meeting.

At the dawn of history we find living in Europe near the shores of the North Sea, certain Teutonic tribes whose manner of life must always be of interest to us because from them we have inherited some of our cherished institutions. These people cultivated the soil and lived in family groups, each settlement being surrounded by a rude fence or "tûn" which has since given the name town to these communities. At various times all the male inhabitants assembled in the "folk-mot," a meeting in which the freemen of the town came together for the purpose of discussing and deciding upon questions which concerned their common interest. In all probability, most of the land in one of these communities was held as common property; part was used for farming, and part for grazing purposes. And these Teutons understood perfectly the right of the majority. Every spring it was voted in the "folk-mot" what to plant in the public land; and if this meeting decided to plant wheat there was no choice for the minority but to obey. This ancient "tûn-mot" is the germ from which the town meeting has developed, and as such it deserves special consideration; but the limits to which this paper must be confined will not permit an extended view of this part of the subject.

* Two prizes are given annually to the senior class of the Brookline High School for the best original contributions to local history.

The conditions attendant upon the transplanting of the town meeting idea from northern Germany to England were strikingly propitious. In the first place, the Britons were a primitive people, and at the time of the Anglo-Saxon conquest were so isolated that they were but slightly influenced by the outside world. In the second place, the conquest was complete, thus giving the new institutions a chance to obtain a firm hold in England. It would be most interesting to dwell upon the influence which the town meeting has had upon the development of England as a nation, but that is beyond the scope of the present paper. An English writer has summed up this influence as follows: "The talk of the village moot is the foundation of English History."

II. The New England Town Meeting.

The New England town meeting is but another stage in the development of the folk-mot. We will touch as briefly as possible upon this assembly, which has been so important an element in the building up of our country. Many writers hold that the town meeting was a natural outgrowth of "New England Puritanism." In a certain sense, the New England people were Puritans; but first of all they were Englishmen. Landing in a country where there was no government to hinder or to help them, the earliest settlers of New England fell back upon their inherited instincts and revived and adapted to their needs the tûn-mot of their Teutonic ancestors.

It is a striking fact that in the settlement of the colonies New England alone established in its perfection a town form of government. In the southern colonies, the County, controlled by an aristocratic oligarchy, was made the political unit, and in New York where the Dutch began by establishing along the Hudson a veritable feudal system of land tenure, there was later developed a combination of the New England and Southern ideas, which divided the local government between town and county.

The New England system with its democratic collective assembly proved vastly superior to either of the others, and we are not surprised at the political intelligence and self-reliance which it fostered.

A writer of the eighteenth century thus describes a New England town meeting of the period :—*

*This description of a Revolutionary town meeting is a fair picture of the Brookline town meeting at present.

"Every town is an incorporated republic. The Selectmen, by their own authority, or upon application of certain members of the town, issue a warrant for calling a town meeting. The warrant mentions the business to be engaged in, and no other may legally be executed. The inhabitants are warned to attend, and they that are present, although not a quarter or a tenth of the whole, have a right to proceed. They choose a president by the name of moderator, who regulates the proceedings of the meeting. Each individual has an equal liberty of delivering his opinion, and is not liable to be silenced or brow-beaten by a richer or greater townsman than himself. Every freeman, or freeholder, gives his vote for, or against, as he pleases; and each vote weighs equally, whether that of the highest or lowest inhabitant."

The folk-mot decided questions of peace and of war; and similar problems were brought before the New England freemen. The experience gained in handling men and supplies during the colonial wars made the New England colonists able and ready to provide recruits and military stores when the day of their own need came.

The divine fire of patriotism once lighted, the men of the assembly never allowed the flame to languish for lack of fanning. The force which the town meeting could exert was thoroughly appreciated both in England and America.

The following extract from a letter written by a Tory to a friend in England will serve to show in what estimation this meeting was held by the foes of American liberty: "The town meeting at Boston is the hot-bed of sedition. It is there that all their dangerous insurrections are engendered; it is there that the flame of discord and rebellion was first lighted up and disseminated through the provinces."

With this very brief sketch of the town meeting as it appeared to those who saw it in Revolutionary days, we will leave the subject of the New England town meeting and turn our attention to a particular example which still serves to illustrate the value and possibilities of that time-honored institution.

The Brookline Town Meeting.

In March of the year 1700, a humble petition was sent to the town of Boston, "for the inhabitants of Muddy River to be a district, or hamlet, separate from the town" (Boston). The parent town, Boston, not only refused to grant the petition, but sharply rebuked the presumption of the petitioners.

This rebuff angered the inhabitants of Muddy River exceedingly, and on the seventeenth day of June, 1704, they petitioned the General Court, "that they might be allowed to be a separate village." Even this petition, on account of Boston's strenuous opposition, was not granted.

In the year 1705, however, a petition signed by thirty-two inhabitants of Muddy River, was favorably received by the General Court of Massachusetts; and on the thirteenth of November of that year, a bill was signed by Governor Dudley, constituting Muddy River a town by the name of "Brookline." This date, therefore, marks the incorporation of the town, and the foundation of the Brookline Town Meeting.

From the beginning of its separate existence in 1705, down to the year 1770, the town pursued the even tenor of its way. The doings of the people in town meeting we find in the Muddy River records. So much of the town life is reflected in these records, that a history of the town meeting from 1705 to the Revolution, is the history of the town itself. The meeting-house, for instance, was owned and controlled by the town, and hardly a year went by for nearly a century after the incorporation of the town, that some action was not taken in town meeting relative to pews, to the minister's salary, or other church matters. The interests of education were not neglected; in the year 1712, only seven years after the founding of the town, we find the record of an appropriation of £25 for school expenses for the current year. Every succeeding year the town took action on the schools at its annual town meeting in March. The sum appropriated steadily increased, and in 1737 it had reached £80.

From its earliest beginnings Brookline realized the importance of good roads. The office of "Surveyor of Highways" we find to be one of the first on the town records, and there are many references to the construction or repair of highways. In May, 1749, we find that the inhabitants voted to "let the swine run at large this year." The simplicity of the interests considered at these early meetings is in marked contrast with the complex municipal problems which the citizens are now called upon to consider.

Having taken this brief survey of the Brookline town meeting in its early years, let us pass on to the year 1767. It was then that Brookline and her sister towns began to make history very rapidly. In town meeting, December 17th, 1767, it was unanimously "Voted, That the town

should take all prudent, and legal measures to discourage the use of European superfluities."*

From this date (1767) till the Revolution, and all through the war, the records of the Brookline town meetings are filled with patriotic resolves. Dec. 11, 1772, it was "*Voted*, To choose a committee, to take under consideration the violation and infringements of the rights of the colonists, and of this province in particular, and make report at the adjournment of said meeting." On December twenty-eighth of the same year, the report came in. Lack of space forbids us to insert it here. On the whole it spoke well for the fire and patriotism of our people, and in its protests against British tyranny it would have done credit to the most rampant patriot in Boston.

January 3, 1773, it was "*Voted*, That this town thinks itself happy, to be always ready to add their mite towards withstanding any arbitrary, or despotic measures, which may be carried on, to overthrow the constitution" [of Massachusetts]. Later in the same year, the Brookline town meeting drew up a set of resolutions, denouncing the outrages of England, and declaring that the town would contribute money and men to the resistance of England's tyranny.

On December twenty-first, 1775, and on several previous occasions, are records of action in regard to the payment of soldiers. On this date it was voted to excuse all officers and men of the Continental army from paying their poll-tax.

On January thirty-first, 1776, as an encouragement to enlistment, the town meeting voted to provide each of its new enlisted soldiers with a good firearm, blanket, bayonet, and powder, and forty shillings in money.

On May twentieth, 1776, six weeks before the Declaration of Independence, it was "*Voted*, To advise the person chosen to represent this town in the next General Court, that if the Honorable Congress should, for the safety of the American Colonies, declare them independent of the Kingdom of Great Britain, we, the said inhabitants, will solemnly engage our lives and fortunes to support them in the measure." What a magnificent declaration that is! We have in it, virtually, a declaration of independence, which was made by the Brookline town meeting, six weeks before the Declaration of Independence in Philadelphia. It has been stated, on good authority, that

*These "European superfluities" were tea upon which England had levied a tax of three pence per pound; and also glass. The "Boston Tea party" in 1773 was an expression of the same sentiment above.

Brookline was the first town to make this declaration, which was in answer to a circular letter sent out by the Boston town meeting to the towns of Massachusetts.

From 1776 till the end of the war, we find the records full of ardor for the American cause. We have not room to quote them verbatim. The few resolves already set down are sufficient to show the animus of the Brookline town meeting in Revolutionary times. Its record is clean and patriotic, and one of which any Brooklinian of the present may justly be proud.

The acts concerning small-pox, which are interspersed with warlike resolutions, show that our early meetings realized the importance of the discovery of vaccination, as well as the importance of the war which was then in progress. In 1788, it was "*Voted*, That Wm. Aspinwall be, and hereby is, allowed to build a small-pox hospital at his own farm, and to keep it according to law."

On February eighteenth, 1800, it was "*Voted*, That this town agree to assemble at the Meeting House, on Saturday, the twenty-second instant, at eleven o'clock, to testify their respect for the memory of the late General George Washington."

After the death of Washington, little of note occurs in the town meeting until 1814, when we find reference to the second war with England, commonly called the "War of 1812." On November seventh, 1814, "an invitation was received for the Brooklinians to follow the example of Boston, in volunteering their services towards fortifying the harbor by throwing up two forts on the heights of South Boston. The inhabitants were unanimous in tendering their services toward the desired end."

On December seventh, 1814, this article appeared in the warrant: "To know if the town will give anything to the men who were drafted from this town's company of militia, and have served two months and fourteen days on Fort Independence, over and above what is paid them by the United States." These are the only allusions in the town records, to the "War of 1812."

On March fourth, 1816, it was "*Voted*, That printed notifications be delivered at each house, certifying the business to be acted upon, at all meetings hereafter."

We will now pass from the above date to the time of the Civil War, when the same fiery patriotism was exhibited which was prominent during the Revolution. We quote as follows from the town records:—

July nineteenth, 1862. "Voted, That a bounty of one hundred dollars be paid to each recruit, who shall enlist from this town, under the present call for volunteers. The meeting was very large, and all the proceedings were spirited, enthusiastic and unanimous; it adjourned with three hearty cheers for the Union."

Citizens' meetings were held on July twelfth and August nineteenth, 1862, in answer to the following call of the Governor:—

"Rally to your Country's Call.

"Let it not be said that the patriotism and liberality of the citizens of the old town of Brookline are not equal to that exhibited by citizens of other towns and cities of our old Bay State."

At the meetings after this call patriotic speeches were made by volunteers who had fought at Bull Run, and by other citizens of Brookline. Great enthusiasm was shown. The meeting sang "Hail Columbia" and gave three rousing cheers for the Union at the end of each meeting. At the first meeting it was decided to appoint a committee to have charge of the recruiting. On August twelfth, this committee reported. Moses B. Williams was chairman, and when he announced that the roll of Brookline was full, and more than full, the assembly broke into cheers.

In contrast to these records are the resolutions of the Selectmen on April 17th, 1865, when the nation was called upon to mourn the death of Abraham Lincoln. At that time it was, "By the Selectmen, Resolved, That, in accordance with the recommendation expressed by the National Authorities, that the several clergymen of this town be requested to open their churches on Wednesday, the nineteenth instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for such services as may be deemed proper for the occasion, as a tribute of respect to the memory of our late lamented President; and that the church bells be tolled from eleven till twelve o'clock."

We have now reached a period which is, in many respects, the most important in the history of the Brookline Town Meeting. It was during the decade from 1870 to 1880 that the staying qualities of our highly prized town government were tried to their utmost. To be brief, it was in 1870 that the first agitation was started, for the annexation of Brookline to Boston. As this is the "critical period" in the town meeting's history, it must be described in detail.

The first attempt at annexation was made in 1870. This was the renewal of the old question of Brookline's separate existence. An act was passed in the legislature, providing "That such towns and parts of

towns lying within six miles of Boston, on the southerly side of the Charles River, may be annexed and incorporated as a part of said city of Boston." The Selectmen were authorized in town meeting to employ counsel to oppose the bill, and it was soon defeated.

In 1872, a petition from some Brookline citizens was presented to the General Court, desiring the annexation of Brookline to Boston. To test public sentiment a town meeting was called, and an "Aye" and "No" vote resulted 243 to 82 against annexation.

At the opening of the legislature on January 6th, 1873, an order was presented by our representative, asking for the opinion of the Supreme Judicial Court, on the constitutionality of annexation of the town without the consent or application of a majority of its inhabitants. No satisfaction could be obtained from the judiciary, and on May 16th an act was passed to annex Brookline to Boston. Brookline appealed to the court once more, but received a cold shoulder. Her last resource was an appeal to her citizens.

The polls were open all day on the 7th of October, and at six o'clock when the votes were counted it was found that the vote stood 707 against and 299 for annexation. The following extract is from the Brookline Independent of the 11th of October:—

"The scene that ensued beggars description. For more than five minutes the hall, containing nearly a thousand men, crowded together as close as they could stand, resounded with cheers of the most joyful band of men that was ever seen. Men waved their hats in the air, mounted on chairs to give more effect to their enthusiasm, and shook hands with every one that was next them."

This was indeed a crisis in the town meeting's history.

The next attempts at annexation were caused by the wonderful development of the town and the consequent expenses incurred during the early seventies. Such large sums were needed for sewers, water, streets, and a new Town Hall, that the interest account on the debt was increased over one thousand per cent in five years. The result of this state of affairs was, that charges were made before the legislature, that Brookline was "governed by a ring," and that the only way to obtain a pure administration of local affairs was through annexation to Boston. Consequently the General Court attempted in 1875, 1876 and 1879, to annex Brookline to Boston; but in each case the measure was killed by a committee appointed by the town.

In the latter part of the year 1879, the annexation fight broke out again, with redoubled force, in a petition to the legislature, signed by 325 citizens of Brookline. At a special town meeting a vote was taken, which resulted 541 against, 272 for annexation. In a week a new committee was appointed to combat the measure. Norfolk County was also arrayed against annexation. In a consideration of the matter which was presented to the Committee on Towns it was shown that neither the interests of the state, nor of Norfolk county, nor the interests of Boston nor those of Brookline would gain by annexation.* Since that time the annexation question has never arisen. This was the death blow to the agitation which threatened for ten years to destroy the town government.

During the last quarter of a century Brookline has shown marvelously rapid growth and development. From the standpoint of the present, it is profitable to turn back and compare the early town meetings with the town meeting as it exists today. The fundamental principles of the town meeting itself have, except in a few details, changed not at all.

At first thought this last statement would seem to be quite what one would expect; but if the reader will glance for a moment at Chart No. 1, which shows the increase in the population during the last century, he will at once realize that a town meeting representing a population of five hundred people, is quite a different assembly from one where there is a population of over 16,000 people. With this thought in mind it really seems remarkable that our town meeting has changed so little.

The changes which have come about are two-fold and are both for good. First. The number of town meetings has decreased materially during the last century. It seems strange that as the volume of business increased, the number of meetings decreased. The average number of meetings a year for the last ten years of the eighteenth century was ten. The number of town meetings last year was four. This, marked falling off in the frequency of town meetings is due to the system of appointing a committee of twenty or more, who report on the articles in the warrant. Their report is not binding on the citizens, but is intended to facilitate the transaction of business. The result of this most excellent idea is that hundreds of thousands of dollars are appropriated at a single meeting with the greatest possible wisdom and dispatch.

*See Chandler's "Brookline" for a very full account of the "Annexation Days." New England Magazine for August, 1893.

The second change is that whereby only legal voters are allowed to take part in the meetings. It was found that persons from "just across the line" used to go to a town meeting when large appropriations were to be made. Accordingly, a policeman now stands at the door of the Town Hall with a check list of the voters, and no one who is not a legal voter is permitted to enter the hall. Thus a perfectly fair vote is obtained.

Rapid as has been the growth of Brookline's population during the last half-century, the increase in net expenditures has been even greater. (See Chart II.) The total expenditures of all branches of the town government in 1850 were about \$10,000. Such a sum is small for a single item now; in fact, the salaries of the High School teachers combined make a greater sum than the total town expenditures of less than half a century ago! Boston's experience has been cited by many writers as the most striking illustration of the continuance of a town form of government under peculiarly difficult conditions. But when Boston became a city with 43,000 inhabitants its annual expenditures were but \$249,000,—a sum only one-seventh of Brookline's expenditures for the year ending February, 1895. The net debt of the town of Brookline for the year ending in 1896, was \$2,235,673, or 43 per cent of the net debt of the commonwealth of Massachusetts for the same year. All of the foregoing figures speak for themselves.

The rapidity with which valuations have risen is but another tribute to the efficacy of Brookline's form of government. Chart III shows this increase more graphically than it can be told in words.

A fair idea of the increase in the volume of business transacted by the town meeting may be obtained by a comparative consideration of the warrants of several years. Only a few decades ago the election of officers and transaction of other business were finished on the same day. Now, however, one whole day is devoted to the election of town officers, and all other business is postponed to an adjourned meeting.

It would be natural to suppose that in such a town as Brookline, where the poor are generously cared for, the number of persons who receive aid from the town would constantly increase. This is not true; for, whereas the population since 1875 has *increased*, the number of those helped by the town has *decreased*, as Chart IV will show. This speaks well for the intelligent methods used in dealing with one of the most perplexing of municipal problems.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β . It is shown that the system has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied. In this case the solutions are unique and are given by the formulas

$$x = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \beta}.$$

2. In the second part of the paper the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β is considered. It is shown that the system has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied. In this case the solutions are unique and are given by the formulas

$$x = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \beta}.$$

3. In the third part of the paper the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β is considered. It is shown that the system has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied. In this case the solutions are unique and are given by the formulas

$$x = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \beta}.$$

4. In the fourth part of the paper the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β is considered. It is shown that the system has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied. In this case the solutions are unique and are given by the formulas

$$x = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \beta}.$$

5. In the fifth part of the paper the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β is considered. It is shown that the system has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied. In this case the solutions are unique and are given by the formulas

$$x = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \beta}.$$

6. In the sixth part of the paper the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β is considered. It is shown that the system has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied. In this case the solutions are unique and are given by the formulas

$$x = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \beta}.$$

7. In the seventh part of the paper the problem of the existence of solutions of the system of equations (1) for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β is considered. It is shown that the system has solutions for arbitrary values of the parameters α and β if and only if the condition $\alpha + \beta = 1$ is satisfied. In this case the solutions are unique and are given by the formulas

$$x = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \alpha} \quad \text{and} \quad y = \frac{1}{\beta} \ln \frac{1}{1 - \beta}.$$

CHART I.

Showing the Census of Brookline from 1776 to 1895, by Decades.

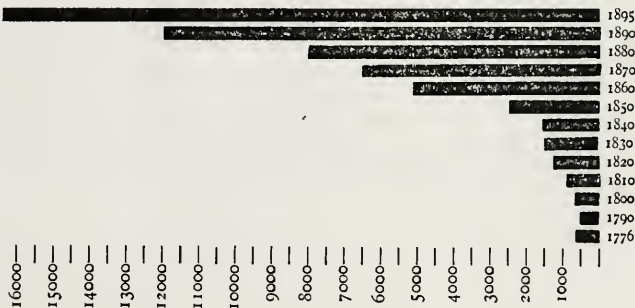


CHART II.

Showing that the increase in expenditures in Brookline has been at a greater ratio than the increase in population.

■ = Population. ▨ = Expenditures.

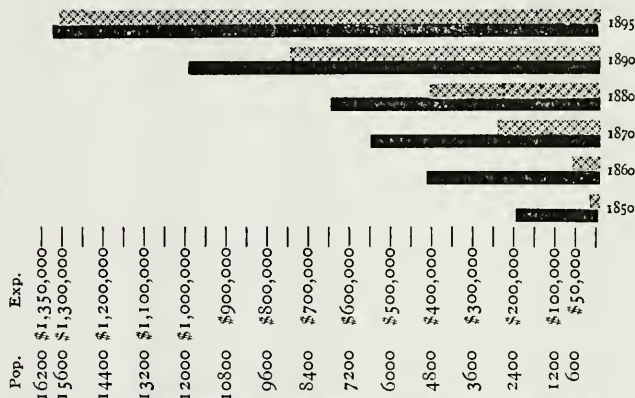


CHART III.

Showing increase in Valuation in Brookline since 1850.

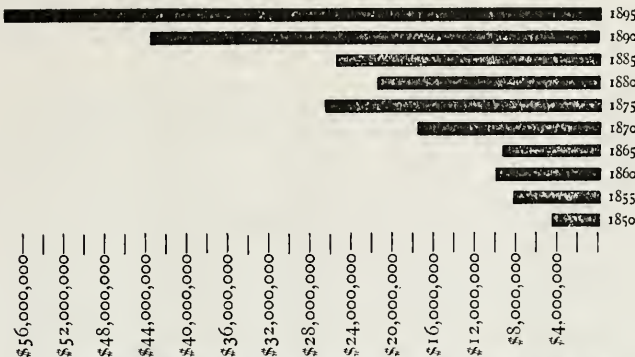


CHART IV

Sta. 2 L. in Shu's Regression of Under
of Persons Supported by 500 Tons

The
Actual
Value

1900

1901

1902

1903

1904

1905

1906

1907

1908

1909

1910

1911

1912

1913

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919

1920

1921

1922

1923

1924

1925

1926

1927

1928

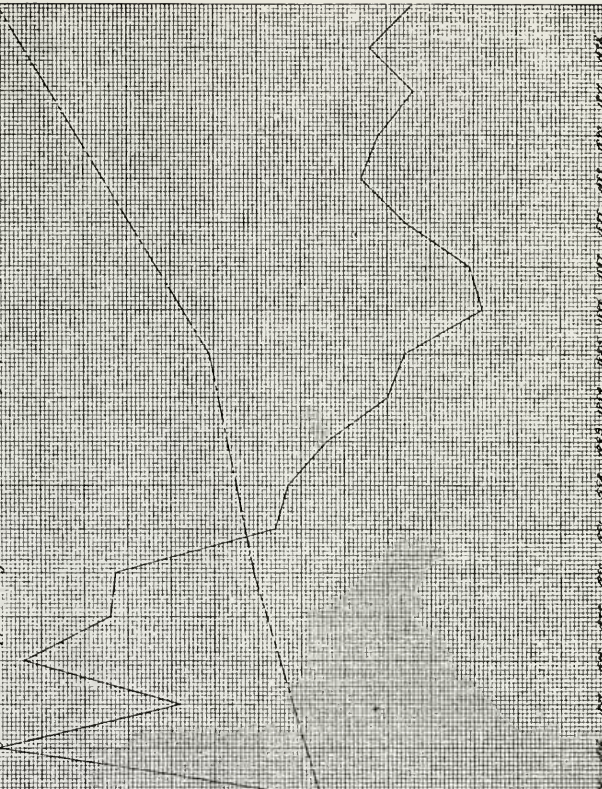
1929

1930

1931

1932

1933



The Brookline town meeting enjoys one distinction which is rather unique. The debates have always been ably conducted and the speeches have been spicy and at times eloquent. The assemblies are not disorderly squabbles like those in Quincy which Charles Francis Adams describes. It is one of Brookline's blessings that the most able, cultivated and gifted citizens attend the town meetings and take a lively interest in town affairs. The result is that one may hear in the Town Hall speaking of the highest order.

One of the principal forces which tends to make our local administration so perfect, is the system of reports from all the town officers. These reports have to be submitted to the citizens in town meeting assembled, so that a town officer is very careful what he says and does, because he must "run the gauntlet" of his fellow citizens. The value of this system is shown most clearly in the treasurer's reports. There is nothing which satisfies the public so completely as the assurance that the finances of a municipality are honestly managed. The treasurers' reports since 1850 have been very full and exact.

The order at Brookline town meetings of late years has been excellent. Now and then some joke is sprung or some local hit is made; but the usual proceedings are very quiet and orderly. The reporters of Boston newspapers have been inclined to exaggerate all ludicrous scenes, but this is done simply to make news that will attract a certain class of readers. The most violent scenes in the town meeting occurred during the decade from 1870 till 1880, when the "Annexation fever" was raging.

Several prominent men have done a great deal toward making the history of Brookline town meetings during the last twenty-five years. James Bartlett, J. M. Howe, Alfred D. Chandler, Charles and Moses Williams, Albert L. Lincoln, Jr., William I. Bowditch, William Aspinwall, William H. Lincoln, Clement K. Fay, Edward Atkinson, John McCormack, George Griggs and Moorfield Storey have all done their share toward guiding the town meetings for a quarter of a century.

The Brookline town meeting of the past has been a success; the question is, What about its future? The last fifty years in Brookline have clearly illustrated that with a strong, pure town government the principle works the same, whether the appropriations are a hundred dollars or a hundred thousand dollars. For the present our town system is ideal, but as the town increases in size some change will be necessary in the town meeting. Mr. Alfred D. Chandler suggests that the town be divided

into five wards, from each of which sixty men shall be chosen to constitute the town meeting, otherwise the town government to remain unchanged. This certainly seems to be a very feasible as well as a very excellent plan. Another citizen suggests voting by mail, as an escape from our present difficulties.

In respect to wealth, appropriations and good government, Brookline is the first municipality of its size in this country. Some day, however, Brookline will have to solve the problem of city government. At present there is not a city government in Massachusetts, if there is in this country, which is perfectly satisfactory. Will Brookline also fail?

Let us hope that she may long continue to hold her present form of government. This cannot be done without the co-operation of the young men of the town. It is of the highest importance that they should attend town meetings and learn to talk and to vote intelligently on local affairs. The town meeting should be an educational institution, the school of the citizen.

We will close with a quotation from a speech which our late townsman Robert C. Winthrop made at the dedication of the Town Hall in 1873 :—

“The right and duty of the citizens, to understand and manage their own local affairs; to establish and superintend their own schools; to organize and enforce their own police; to lay and levy their own taxes, and to regulate and control the expenditures of the moneys raised by taxation; freely choosing their own agents for all these local purposes, and their own representatives for the larger concerns of the Commonwealth; . . . the possession and exercise of these special powers and obligations of towns, as they were so long known from the earliest period of our Massachusetts history, have done more than all other things combined, to quicken the intelligence, sharpen the faculties, and develop the manhood and self-reliance of the whole people, and to make them capable of achieving and upholding the prosperity and the liberty in which we now rejoice.”

ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Brookline Historical Publication Society, encouraged by the recognition accorded its previous efforts, will continue to publish original documents and studies in local history.

The membership fee, \$1.00 per year, entitles the subscribers to the publications as they appear. It should be sent to the treasurer, Miss Annie B. Tomlinson, The High School, Brookline, Mass.

The new series of publications for 1897, consisting of papers of great interest and exceptional value, now published for the first time, is as follows:—

I. Three Glimpses of Brookline, in 1700, 1800, and 1900. A comparative sketch of the town at three stages of its development. With two maps.—[*Ready*.]

II. Major Thompson's Deposition: being a spirited protest to the General Court by a Brookline patriot of 1775, against the forcible quartering of soldiers in his domicile ("his house and his castle"), "in defiance of known Laws and contrary to the sacred Right of every Freeman to the enjoyment of his property."—[*Ready*.]

III. The Brookline Town Meeting. A study of that time-honored institution in the light of its origin and present tendencies. With four diagrams.—[*Ready*.]

IV. John Goddard's Diary, throwing much light upon the character of the service rendered by that sturdy patriot to the cause of Independence.—[*In preparation*.]

V. The Devotion Family. Embodying all that is known of the family of Brookline's first philanthropist.—[*In preparation*.]

CHAS. K. BOLTON, Chairman,
MISS ANNIE B. TOMLINSON, Treasurer,
MISS ELLEN CHASE,
MISS MARY P. FRYE,
D. S. SANFORD,

Standing Publication Committee.

Brookline Historical Publication Society

PUBLICATIONS, NO. 14.

THE DEVOTION* FAMILY OF BROOKLINE.

BY SUSAN VINING GRIGGS.

1796562

1. EDWARD DEVOTION, said by tradition to be the ancestor of all of that name in New England, was of French descent and of Huguenot origin, the family originally coming from La Rochelle in France.

There is said to be an ancient coat-of-arms belonging to the family, dating from the 15th century, with the motto, "*Toute pour Meilleur*," in English "All for the best."

All that is positively known, however, is that Edward Devotion was born in 1621 and that in 1645 he was an unmarried man living "in that part of Boston called Muddy River," now Brookline, where, not having an original grant of land, he purchased several acres of Wm. Salter of Boston, to whom the land had been granted but a short time before.

That year he took two important steps in life, for he joined the church and took the freeman's oath—thus proving himself to have been a man of exemplary character. He married soon after. Who his wife was we do not know, but we do know that her name was Mary. In February, 1649, we find the baptism of his first child and of his wife, Mary. They were both baptized the same day; the child at the First Church in Boston, the mother by the Apostle Eliot of Roxbury.

In 1653 we find him chosen to oversee fences at Muddy River. In 1654 he is chosen Constable; and we are told that "The office of constable was an important one. He was collector of taxes as well as preserver of the peace. More time for a hundred years was taken up in choosing, excusing and fining this officer than in doing all the other town meeting business." Edward Devotion seems to have been well fitted for

* Recent investigations show that a family whose head was Pierre de la Barre de Vaution were living in Rochelle about the time that Edward Devotion came to America, and a similarity in their coat-of-arms, to that described as belonging to the American Devotions, makes it extremely probable that Edward Devotion and his ancestors were of this family, and may have taken their name from the name of their ancestral home. The sound of *de Vaution* and *Devotion* are exactly alike when anglicized, and the change in the spelling of the name is a very slight one for those times when people "were not so illiterate that they could spell their name only one way."

the office, as responsible as it was, for we find him many times afterward chosen to fill the position.

In 1661 he is chosen for "Perambulation between Muddy River and Cambridge, and between Muddy River and Roxbury." In 1663 we find him again as constable. In 1664 we again find him in the office of "perambulator," and in 1671 again as constable. In 1674 we find his tax rate to be £8, 8s, which was one of the largest in Brookline. In 1676 he is chosen to "inspect the town to keep order." In 1681 we find him chosen as "tithingman" for Muddy River. In 1698, as appears by the Brookline records, the Roxbury people agreed that the people of Muddy River might worship at their house, bearing one-fifth of the expense, which was £6, 4s. They had a "raising" and the bill of the expenses and provisions was £20, 15s. On the list of "our brethren and neighbors of Muddy River" who contributed towards the building of this meeting-house, we find the name of Edward Devotion, who gave the sum of £5. This generosity and his office of "tithingman" would indicate that he was more than ordinarily interested in religious affairs. He was a member of the Apostle John Eliot's church, and his burial is recorded on the original old records in the hand writing of Eliot thus: "1685-7-23 Father Devotion buried."

His estate was appraised:—

Homestead, housing, orchard, marsh and other lands,	£351, 10s
Cows, horses, sheep and swine	50
Debts due the estate	270
Wavering debts	7
Other items	30, 4

£708, 14s

Edward Devotion's children were:—

- i. Mary.—Baptized at First Church in Boston Feb. 25, 1649, "aged about four days." She married, Feb. 6, 1668, John Davis of Roxbury, and when she died, Jan. 15, 1684, Eliot records her as "The godly wife of John Davis, senior." Savage in his "Genealogical Dictionary" gives this same date and same church for the baptism of Edward, aged four days. If there was such a baptism Edward was a twin to Mary, and must have died young, as another son was named Edward in 1663. As the old church records give the baptism of Mary whom Savage does not mention, and *not* the baptism of Edward, it is likely that the exchange of names is a misprint in Savage's book.

- ii. Elizabeth.—Baptized in Boston April 20, 1651. She married, Sept. 2, 1674, Joseph Weld of Roxbury, and died Feb. 17, 1679, of small-pox.
- iii. Martha.—Baptized in Roxbury March 13, 1653. She married, Sept. 2, 1674, John Ruggles of Roxbury. She had many descendants, among them the late John Ruggles of Brookline.
- iv. Hannah.—Baptized in Roxbury Dec. 3, 1654. She married another John Ruggles of Roxbury, cousin to her sister's husband, May 1, 1679. She died Dec. 17, 1700, leaving seven children, through whom she has many descendants among the Ruggles, Spooners, Hollands and others. The Hon. Benjamin R. Ruggles, U. S. Senator from Ohio, was a descendant of hers, and she has at least one descendant now living in Brookline.
- v. Deborah.—Born May 17, 1657, died Oct. 20, 1682. Unmarried.
- 2. vi. John.—Baptized in Boston June 26, 1659.
- vii. Sarah.—Baptized at Roxbury, Jan. 19, 1662. Died young.
- viii. Edward.—Baptized at Roxbury July 12, 1663. Died June 12, 1664.
- ix. Sarah.—Baptized at Roxbury Feb. 18, 1666. Married about 1685, Joseph Griffin of Roxbury.
- x. Edward.—Baptized at Roxbury Feb. 15, 1668. Mentioned in his father's will in 1685.
- xi. Thomas.—Baptized at Roxbury, May 1, 1670. Mentioned in his father's will in 1685.

So of this family of eleven children, five daughters married, one died unmarried aged 24, and one died less than four years of age. Of the sons one died while a child. Thomas and Edward were both alive when their father died in 1685 and were then fifteen and seventeen years of age. But no records of their life beyond that time have come to light, and so with John alone we start a genealogical record of the second generation.

SECOND GENERATION.

2. JOHN² DEVOTION, son of Edward and Mary Devotion, was born in Brookline, and was baptized June 26, 1659. The greater part of his life was spent here, though his last years were passed in Suffield, Conn.

In 1680 it is said that his house on Harvard street (now known as the old Babcock house) was built. This was the year that he attained his majority, and he probably built this house as a home for his bride, as

about that time, or soon after, he married Hannah, daughter of Daniel Pond of Dedham. Their signatures may still be seen by anyone interested in them, as there is in the Brookline Public Library an old deed, dated 1706, signed by John and Hannah Devotion, and sealed with a seal which is perhaps the coat-of-arms of the Devotion family.

John Devotion seems to have followed much in the footsteps of his father, as we find him at the age of twenty-five chosen "Perambulator for Muddy River," "to goe the bounds between Boston and Cambridge and Boston and Roxbury, and to renew the markes thereof." He is also chosen as "tithing-man" this year. After that we often find him chosen "surveyor for Muddy River," and the year 1690 he occupied the position of constable. In 1693 in the Muddy River town rate for the relief of the poor and defraying other town charges we find him taxed quite heavily. In that year he is again chosen "perambulator." In 1695 he is both tithingman and town surveyor; again, in 1699 he holds these offices. In 1700 his name is on the petition to "His Excellency the Governor, Council and Assembly" to have Brookline set off as a town by itself. In 1701 he is again chosen as surveyor, and in 1703 his name appears on our records as a public-officer for the last time, when he occupied the position of "fence viewer for Muddy river." But when the second petition for a separate township was presented to the "Council and Assembly" in 1704, we find him still a citizen of Brookline, and one of the signers to the petition.

Ten years previous to this time he had bought of John Woodcock of Rehobeth "for £390 money in hand received" a tract of land containing 210 acres, with a dwelling house, barn and other buildings in Attleboro. In this conveyance is this curious item: "Also all the said John Woodcock, his right to and privilege in, a house and pasture at Wrentham for accommodation of his family and horses on Sabbath days and other public times as occasion may be."

This property, in 1711, John Devotion conveyed to John Daggett for £400. It seems hardly possible that he ever occupied the premises, as during the years to 1704 he was holding office in Brookline. He may have left here soon after that date, however, and have lived there till the sale of his place. Daggett's history of Attleboro says that "after selling his estate he removed to Wethersfield, afterwards to Suffield," and we find recorded that in 1715 he bought the homestead of Joseph Pomeroy, in Suffield, where he passed the remainder of his life, dying there in 1733.

John Devotion

AUTOGRAPH OF THE FIRST JOHN DEVOTION.



THE EDWARD DEVOTION HOUSE.

He seems to have been one of the most prominent of citizens, upright, worthy and much respected, and to have devoted much of his time to public affairs. His family were unusually well educated for those days; one son becoming a prominent minister, another a life-long teacher, the third one the generous donor to our own Brookline schools. At his death he left a good estate. In his will he names wife Hannah, five children and four grandchildren.

John Devotion's children, as far as known, were:—

3. i. Edward¹—Who lived and died in Brookline.
4. ii. John, Jr.²—Baptized in Roxbury Oct. 15, 1682.
5. iii. Ebenezer²—Baptized in Roxbury, Oct. 19, 1684.
- iv. Hannah²—Married Joshua Leavitt of Suffield, 22 Jan., 1713. She died 24 Nov., 1726.
- v. Abigail²—Married in Swansea, Mass., Dec. 9, 1709, Obadiah Eddy.
- vi. Rachel²—Who married Joseph Kellogg of Deerfield, 10 March, 1719. This Joseph Kellogg was born in 1691, captured by the Indians 1704, and remained in Canada 10 years, returning to Deerfield in 1714.

THIRD GENERATION.

3. EDWARD DEVOTION (John², Edward¹) unlike his brothers, John the schoolmaster, who settled in Swansea, and Rev. Ebenezer who settled in Connecticut, remained in Brookline where he was born; and after his father's removal to Suffield he seems to have lived with his wife Mary, in the house on Harvard street. It is said that later he built or bought a house near Village square on Washington street in which he lived, until 1744, the year of his death.

He was a good citizen, ever alive to the interests of the town, and held positions of trust, as appears on the records, continuously from 1691 till his death. The same offices held by his father and grandfather were held by him. We find him often as surveyor, and he was often chosen as constable till in 1727 he seems to have begged to be excused and "the town by a hand vote excused him."

His name too, as well as his father's, is to be seen on the petition for the setting off of Muddy River as a separate town. This petition was finally granted and the place was incorporated as a distinct town by the name of Brookline on the 13th day of November, O. S., 1705. Who can doubt that pride in their town and love for it swelled the hearts of the

petitioners. Then came the question of a church. Up to this time they had united with Roxbury in public worship, but now they were a town by themselves and were "enjoined to build a meeting-house and to obtain an able, orthodox minister," "to be settled among them within the space of three years." This injunction they were unable to comply with and it was not till 1714 that their meeting-house was raised, and in 1717 the covenant was read in public and the church was started with a fellowship of seventeen men and twenty-two women. In this church Edward Devotion's seat in 1719 was "on the men's fore-seat in the body seats" and his wife's on the "womans fore-seat." The meeting-house, which stood across the road from the present Unitarian Church, was forty-four feet long and thirty-five feet wide, and contained fourteen pews. It was very dear to the heart of Edward Devotion, who served it as tithingman for many years, and who, in his will in 1744, left money for its first silver tankard. ("Item, I give to the Church of Christ in Brooklyn, one Silver Tankard containing one Quart.") This ancient piece of silver is still in possession of the Unitarian parish and is kept as a precious relic of the early days of the church.

Not only did Edward Devotion love his church, but he loved his native town, and was much interested in the education of its youth. This interest he manifested by giving to the town "towards Building or maintaining a School as near the Centre of the said Town as shall be agreed upon by the Town," all the residue of his estate after the payment of the many legacies mentioned in his will. And if the town should not agree upon a place the money was to be "laid out in purchasing a wood lot for the use of the school and the ministry of the town."

This legacy to the town seemed to be the principal question at many a town meeting. In 1747 at a meeting, it was voted to "Except what the Selectmen have Don Concerning the Legacy Mr. Edward Devotion Gave the town in his Last will." In 1748 the Selectmen were impowered to act as committee to "have care of the estate of Edward Devotion."

Among the assets was a mortgage note against Solomon Hill, to whom Edward Devotion had sold his house on Harvard street. Miss Woods tells us that this Solomon Hill was an adopted son of Mr. Devotion; but if so there is no evidence of it in the will, as he not only did not leave said Hill anything, but Mr. Devotion distinctly stated that in case said Solomon Hill "should not redcem the said Estate and Discharge the Mortgage within the time limited" that the executors were authorized

and empowered to foreclose the mortgage. And in 1758 it was voted in a town meeting that "if the committee shall not agree with Mr. Solomon Hill, they shall proceed with him in a case of law" and it was also, that the committee "Shall have £6, 13s and 4d Lawful Money to inable them to Proceed (and more if wanted)." It seems that the committee did not come to a satisfactory agreement with Mr. Hill; and with Robert Sharp as its attorney, the town went to law with him and gained the property. The estate was then settled and the town received from Edward Devotion's widow, executrix, who had now become a Mrs. Gadcomb, the sum of 308 half-johannes, equal to \$3,696. There was also a "bight" of land given by him to the town "lying on the Back side of North Yarmouth."

Then in 1762 a town meeting was called and it was voted that the town should appropriate the legacy to the use of keeping a school; also, that "the middle school house where it now stands" (this was in the triangle of land in front of the Unitarian church,) be the place to keep a school with the interest of said legacy. It was voted too that "Mr. Nehemiah Davis, Mr. Nathaniel Seaver, Dea. Joseph White, Dea. Ebenezer Davis and Isaac Gardner be committee to take care of and let out" the legacy.

How long the money was used for this purpose we do not know. It was loaned to the Commonwealth during the Revolution, and repaid in depreciated continental currency; and its investment was such that eighty years after it was given to the town, it amounted to but little more than the original sum. It may be interesting to know that if the gift had been loaned at five per cent compound interest, it would now amount to over two and a half million dollars.

But though his money never built a school house, the beautiful school building on the old Devotion farm on Harvard street, next to the ancestral home, bears the name of the "Edward Devotion School" and is a fitting tribute to the worth of its name-sake.

It would be interesting to trace the history of the old house to the present time. It still stands where it was placed so many years ago, and having been kept in good repair all these years, it is in a remarkable state of preservation. The town now owns this old house of one of its first settlers. If it could speak, what tales might it not tell of Brookline history; of the events which have taken place since its timbers were raised, which have changed the little hamlet of Muddy River with its few scattering inhabitants, to the beautiful Brookline of today.

4. JOHN³ DEVOTION, Jr., (John² Edward¹) born in Brookline and baptized October 15, 1682, is first heard of at twenty years of age, at which time he seems to have completed his own education and to have fitted himself to teach the rising generation those things which were considered essential and desirable at that time; and we find him in 1702 as the school-master of Swansea, Mass.

As it may be interesting to see what was expected of school-masters and how they were paid for their services in that early day, let us read from "Bicknell's Historical Sketches" the account of this teacher.

"In November, 1702, the people agreed with one Mr. John Devotion, to give him twelve pounds currant money of New England, paid quarterly, and the town to pay for his diet, also allow him twenty pounds to be paid by the town for the keep of his horse. In 1703 it was voted the school-master's abode shall be paid after the rate of four shillings per week in provisions at money price, and the salary is raised four pounds higher — a good commentary on the school-master's labors.

"In 1709 it was unanimously voted that the Selectmen should agree with Mr. John Devotion, our former school-master, for his services for six years ensuing.

"In 1715 his contract expires. So happy are the relations between master and people that the Selectmen are again authorized to treat with Mr. John Devotion to serve the town for the time of twenty years ensuing, if he lives and remains capable to perform said service, to teach our youth to read English and Latin, and write and cipher as there may be occasion; upon the several conditions following, that is to say, said Devotion is to diligently and steadily attend to and keep a school five months yearly, and every year during the said twenty years, that is to be understood as the following: October, November; December, January and February, the first two months at or near his own dwelling on New Meadow Neck, the other three months the said Devotion is to remove his schooling to any part of said town provided he hath his board upon free cost and convenient for the school by any neighborhood or any particular man."

He did not live to teach until the expiration of this last contract, as he died before 1733. In 1726 he purchased two acres of land in Willimantic and, with several others, formed a company for manufacturing iron. They bought at the same time an "iron mine" in the town of Mansfield;



THE EDWARD DEVOTION TANKARD.

Owned by the First Parish Church.

and the same year preparations were made for damming the Willimantic river, and forges were erected.

John Devotion was married twice; first to Elizabeth, probably the daughter of Samuel Stafford of Warwick. They had two sons whose births are recorded on the old Swansea records:—

- i. Constant¹—born 27 May, 1706.
- ii. Thomas¹—born 12 June, 1708.

Of these sons, Constant, then of Boston, purchased one-fourth of the "Willimantic Iron Works" of Joseph Leavitt of Suffield, on Sept. 28, 1728, which he subsequently sold to Joseph Ripley. In one place he is called a "hatter" of Boston.

Both of these sons were mentioned in their grandfather's will in 1733; their father had died previous to this date. Their mother must have died while they were children, as their father married as his second wife Priscilla Clark, Dec. 31, 1719.

Of this branch of the family we know of no further record.

5. REV. EBENEZER³ DEVOTION (John², Edward¹) was born in Brookline, and baptized Oct. 19, 1684. He lived in Brookline during his boyhood, went to Harvard College, and was graduated in 1707, being the second Brookline graduate of Harvard. In 1709 he went to Suffield, Conn., where he was ordained in 1710. That he was successful in his ministry cannot be doubted, as the church books show a large increase in membership during his pastorate. How much he was admired and beloved let his tombstone tell:—

"Here lies the body of the Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Devotion, late minister of the gospel in this town, who died April the 11th, 1741, in the 31st year of his ministry, aged 57. He was a man of sound judgment, great stability of mind, and singular modesty and humility. A true friend and faithful minister, steady in his attendance upon the altar, close and pungent in his preaching, and very exemplary in his life, a pattern of industry and religion and of all Christian graces. As he, while living, was greatly beloved, so was his death greatly lamented."

He was married three times. First, Aug. 9, 1710, to Hannah, daughter of Capt. John Breck of Dorchester. She died in 1719. May 12, 1720, he married Mrs. Naomi Taylor of Westfield, Mass. She died in 1739, and he married, Oct. 8, 1740, Mrs. Sarah Hobert of Mansfield, who survived him.

Ebenezer Devotion's children were:—

- i. Hannah⁴—Born Sept. 4, 1712. Died in infancy.
6. ii. Ebenezer⁴—Born May 8, 1714, who became a celebrated minister.
- iii. Hannah⁴—Baptized April 29, 1716. She united with her father's church 1735. She married Capt. Joseph King 2 June, 1740, his second wife.
- iv. Mary⁴—Baptized Dec. 8, 1717. Married Deacon Richard Cay of Granby, Aug. 28, 1758.
- v. Ruth⁴—Baptized April 16, 1721. Married Ezekiel Bissell of Suffield, Dec. 23, 1742.
- vi. Elizabeth⁴—Baptized April 29, 1722. Married Jonathan Goodhue of Suffield, Nov. 16, 1743.
- vii. Ann⁴—Baptized Aug. 2, 1724. Married John Webb of Windham, Conn., July 30, 1746, and has many descendants.
- viii. Jemima⁴—Baptized May 14, 1727. Married Oct. 16, 1760, Rev. Adonajah Bidwell of Tyringham, Mass., who was a native of Hartford and a graduate of Yale College.
- ix. John⁴—Baptized July 12, 1730. Graduated at Yale 1754, ordained minister at Westbrook, the third parish in Saybrook, 1757, and died 1802, aged seven-two years.
- x. Keziah⁴—Baptized June 10, 1733. Married Daniel Smith of Suffield April 2, 1752.

So we find this large family of Rev. Ebenezer³ Devotion largely represented by daughters who married, and through them there are many descendants of many names, of the good old Devotion blood.

The two sons both graduated at Yale and both followed in the footsteps of their father in taking the ministry as their profession. We have no records of the family of John⁴.

FOURTH GENERATION.

6. REV. EBENEZER⁴ DEVOTION (Rev. Ebenezer³, John², Edward¹), was born in Suffield May 8, 1714. He was graduated at Yale College in 1732, and Oct. 22, 1735, was ordained, and took the pastorate of the Third Church of Windham, Conn., now Scotland. He was a scholarly man and many of his sermons were found worthy of publication. Not only was he a popular preacher, but like many of the clergymen of that time he was an ardent politician much interested in the important political questions of

the day. Not only was he interested in them, but he took an active part in politics, representing Windham in the General Assembly in 1760, 1770 and 1771. He died before the Revolution, but he had already used his influence against the arbitrary demands of the King and Parliament. We will let the stone which covers his grave speak for him, as it gives in a few lines an epitome of his life and character.

INSCRIPTION.

"To the memory of that great and good man, the Rev. Ebenezer Devotion, first pastor of the Third Church of Christ in Windham. He was born at Suffield May 8th, A. D. 1714, ordained Oct. 22d, 1735, and deceased July 16th, 1771. Descended from venerable ancestors, he increased the honor of the family. His genius was universal, which, being cultivated with care and diligence, rendered him eminent in the various branches of science, and most particularly as a politician and Divine. He was an example of benevolence and hospitality, gravity and fortitude, sobriety and cheerfulness. An unshaken friend, a kind husband, a tender parent, a sincere Christian, a wise and faithful minister of Christ, greatly esteemed by all good judges of his acquaintance, and beloved by all his flock." And though this character given Mr. Devotion on his monument was so remarkably high, it was said to have been only the truth.

He married, 25 July, 1738, Martha Lathrop, a great-granddaughter of Rev. John Lathrop of Scituate and Barnstable, and daughter of Col. Simon Lathrop of Norwich.

Their children were:—

- i. Martha^a—Born June 3, 1739, married, April 18, 1761, Samuel Huntington, Governor of Connecticut and President of the Continental Congress. They had no children.
- ii. Ebenezer^a—Born August 10, 1740. This Hon. Ebenezer Devotion, of Windham, better known as Judge Devotion, was a graduate of Yale, one of the associate-judges of the County Court, represented Windham in the General Assembly in 1775, and several times afterwards, and both before and during the revolutionary war was an ardent patriot. Of his sons two, John and Samuel, were Yale graduates.

- iii. Hannah^s—Born Jan. 11, 1742 or 3; married Rev. Joseph Huntington of South Coventry in 1764, and died in 1771. Her son Samuel, educated by his uncle Samuel, was Governor of Ohio; her daughter Frances married Rev. Dr. Griffin of Park St. Church, Boston, and afterwards president of Williams College, and her son Joseph was a lawyer.
- iv. Mary^s—Born Nov. 29, 1747; married John Breed of Norwich. Their children all died in infancy.
- v. Elizabeth^s—Born Feb. 28, 1752; died unmarried.
- vi. Lucy^s—Born Nov. 12, 1754; married, Feb. 1779, Dr. Joseph Baker of Brooklyn, Conn., and through her daughter Deborah who married Thaddeus Clark of Lebanon, became the grandmother of Mrs. Lippincott, better known by her nom-de-plume of "Grace Greenwood."

There are many descendants of this Rev. Ebenezer Devotion through all these children and grandchildren. They are to be found in Connecticut, New York state, and even in far-off Michigan.

NOTE.

References used in this article:—

- Old records of Boston.
- Old records of Roxbury.
- Town records of Swansea, Mass.
- Town records of Suffield, Conn.
- Muddy River and Brookline Records.
- Weaver's Manuscript, "Devotion Genealogy."
- Woods' Historical Sketches of Brookline.
- A sermon preached by Rev. John Pierce in 1805.
- Bicknell's Historical Sketches of Swansea.
- Trumbull's History of Hartford County.
- Ellis' History of Roxbury.
- Daggett's History of Attleboro.
- Several volumes of the Genealogical Register.
- Savage's Genealogical Dictionary.
- Learned's History of Windham County.

Printed in April, 1898.

Brookline Historical Publication Society

PUBLICATIONS, NO. 15.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ACCOUNT BOOK OF JOHN GODDARD OF BROOKLINE.

This John Goddard, who is mentioned on page 364 of Miss Woods' Historical Sketches of Brookline, kept a small account book, bound in vellum and tied with a long thong. In it he entered the names of apprentices and laborers who came to work for him; of contracts and receipts; of expenses incurred in long journeys; and of the almost constant service rendered by him to the patriot cause during the early years of the Revolution. He helped to gather the stores at Concord which brought on the conflict of the 19th of April. He carried provisions and ammunition during the siege of Boston, and for long after. Of his work in fortifying Dorchester Heights much has been printed. The extracts here given illustrate the kind of labor which he was constantly engaged in, and show the degree of confidence that was placed in him.

The Committee for Supplies to John Goddard of Brookline Dr for his Expense of Time —

March 4th 1775 to one day going to Boston & engaging Team £0. 5 .. 4
[etc. etc.]

March 8th 1775.

The Committee for Supplies to Sundry Persons under ye Direction of John Goddard Dr —

To carting fifty five Barrels of Beef from Boston to Concord @ 5/
Pr Barrel £13.15.0

18th

to carting two Hogsheads of Flints & other articles from Boston to Brookline 0.6.0

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20th to carting 74 C : $\frac{3}{4}$ of Rice from Boston to Concord @ $\frac{1}{4}^d$ pr C	4..19..8
22. to carting 15 C.. $\frac{1}{4}$ of weights	1..0..2
to carting sheet Lead and three Barrels of Linen	0..8..0
24. To carting 2 casks of Leaden Balls	0..2..8
April 10th 1775. to carting two Ox Cart & two horse cart loads of canteens to Concord	£3..6..8
to ye assistance of 3 Men in removing canteens	0..3..0
14th to carting 1 ox cart & 1 horse cart load of Canteens to Concord	1..13..4
April 22nd 1775 — to supping and Breakfasting twelve Men and four oxen.	£0:7:4
24. to dining 4 Men	
to entertaining teames and men that brought Canteens	0:2:0
May 2d, 1775.	
Delivered to the Commasary at the Store in Camebridge	
Sixteen Bushels of potatoes	£1:8:9
[etc. etc.]	
May 2 for Entertainment for Carter with ordinance stores	0:1:0
May 22. Began to be constant in service of the Province Myself.	
June 2, 1775. to load of flour and porke from Watertown	0:7:0
2 to Carting Catrage paper from Brookline to Watertown	0:4:0
June 3 to Carting load canteens to Camebridge	0:6:0
June 5. for going to Camebridge with team for ammunition	0:5:0
June 27. 1775. to one days work of two hands and teams Drawing tree to the brestwork	0-14-0
July 7, 1775. To hand and team carting stons to the well in the fort at Brookline	0-6-0
1775. Oct. ^r 3. To a days work carting together Bombs & Balls for Colo ^o Burbeck To $\frac{1}{2}$ day's work removing Powder from my own house to ye Magazine in Jamaica Plain.	

February 10th 1779.

Set out journey to Fish Kills with state stores —

Breakfast for my Self and assistant	0:16-0
To oats half mug of flip	0:11:0
to Dinner	0:18.0
to horse oats and half flip	0:12:0
To supper horse keeping Lodging & Breakfast	3:0.0
11 to Dinner	0:18—
to oats & toddy	0:12:0
to horse bate and Drink	0:10-0
to supper horse keeping Lodging Breakfast	2:18:0
12 to Dinner and horse bate	1-2-0
to oats & Drink	0-12-0
to oats & Drink	0-12-0
To Supper horse keeping Lodging	2:0:0
Breakfast and horse bate	0:18.0
13: to Dinner	0:18.0
to horse oats	0:6:0
13th to half mug of flip	0:6:0
to entertainment from Saturday to Monday at Pompheret	5:18:6
15 to Dinner toddy & horse Bate	1:18
to supper horse keeping Lodging & oats	2:10:0
16 to Breakfast & oats	1:2:0
to Dinner oats & half Bowl of toddy	1:9:0
to Supper Breakfast horse Keeping and Lodge	3:6:0
17 to 2 Dinners	0:18:0
to suppers horse hay oats	*
18 { Lodging & Breakfast and horse oats & half mug of flip	3:18:0
{ to horse oats half Bowl of toddy	0:12:0
{ Got to Capt Pilkens [Pitkins?] to dinner	
* 19 to town for oats & Drink	0:12:0
20 to town to take in stores Breakfast	0:12:0
horse oats	0:3:0
22 to horse Shoeing	0:7:0
23 after teams [?]	2:2:0

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24	{ to Summers Dinner	0:9—
25	{ to horse oats & toddy	0:6:0
25	{ Supper Lodging horse Keeping & Breakfast	1:10:0
	{ to horse oats & drink	0:6:0
	{ to ——— horse oats and drink ———	0:7:0
26	horse keeping half Bowl of toddy	0:11:0
	to Supper Lodging horse keeping and Breakfast	1:10:0
27	to Dinner horse oats and Drink and ferrage	1:2:6
	Supper Lodging and Breakfast	1:1:6
	Horse keeping & oats	0:13:0
28	to horse oats and drink Dinner & horse Bate	0:5:0
	Supper Lodging and horse Keeping	0:18:0
March 1	Breakfast and oats	0:9:6
	Dinner Drink & oats	0:10:0
	to supper Lodging horse keeping & Breakfast	1:8:0
2	to dinner horse oats and drink	0:11:0
	to [?] of toddy	0:3:0
	to supper horse keeping and lodging	1:4:0
3	to Breakfast	0:6:0
	to Dinner horse oats & drink	0:13:0
	horse bate and drink	0:6:0
	Supper horse keeping Lodging & Breakfast	1:2:0
4	to horse oats & Drink	0:6:0
	to dinner horse bate	0:12:0
	to supper Lodging and horsekg	0:18:0
5th	for mySelf and horse	1:18:0
March 6th	to breakfast	0:6:0
	for Dinner horse oats and drink	0:12:0
	horse Bate and drink	0:5:6
	Supper Lodging and horse keeping	1:1:0
7th	Breakfast & Dinner and horse oats	0:15:0
	half Bowl toddy	0:6:0
	at Co Humfreys supper horse Keeping Lodging and Breakfast	1:1:0

8th	Dinner and Drink and oats	0:12:0
	Supper horse keeping Lodging & Breakfast	1:7:0
9th	Dinner horse keeping and drink	0:11:0
	Lodging horse keeping Supper	1:1:0
10th	Breakfast horse bate & oats at Brinkerfor*	0:12:0
	Dinner and horse oats and drink	0:16:6
	[next page]	
	Supper of the 10th horse keeping and lodging & grain	1:1:0
	[grain interlined]	
11th	Breakfast	0:6:0
	oats & Dinner	0:8:6
	Supper Lodgin & horse hay & oats	0:18:0
12	Breakfast	0:6:0
	horse & oats	0:3:0
	Dinner horse bate & toddy	0:12:0
	Supper Lodging and horse keeping & oats	0:18:0
13	to Breakfast	0:6:0
	Dinner and horse bate	0.8.6
	oats & drink	0-5-6
	Supper horse keeping Lodging	0:14.0
14	to Breakfast	0:6:0
	to dinner & horse bate	0.8.6
	horse oats Supper & Lodging & toddy	0:14.0
March 15th 1779	Expenses.	
	to Breakfast	0:6:0
	to Dinner and horse bate	0:11:0
	to horse oats & half B toddy	8:0
	to Supper Lodging horse Keeping and oats	0:18:0
16	to Breakfast	0:6:0
	to Dinner & Drink	0:9:0
	to Supper & Lodging	0:8:0
	horse keeping day & night	10:6

* Brinkerhoitville is a few miles east of Fishkill-on-the-Hudson. Mr. Goddard went in almost a straight course from Boston to Fishkill.

17th Breakfast	0:9:0
for horse oats & drink	0:6:0
for barber & washing	0:12:0
horse oats	0:2:0
Supper & Lodging & horse hay & grain	0:16:0
18th to Breakfast	0:7:0
horse oats	0:2:6
Dinner and oats	0:8:6
Supper & Lodging 2: /	0:8:0
horse hay 6 / oats 6 /	0:12:0
19 Breakfast 6 /	0:6:0
Dinner	0:6:0
toddy	0:3:0
Supper Lodging	0:8:0
horse hay 9 / oats 4 /	0:13:0
20th for Breakfast	0:6:0
to dinner & horse oats	0:9:0
for nails in horse shoe	2.0
To Supper lodging & half Bowl of toddy horse hay and oats	1:7:0
21 to Breakfast	0:8:0
to horse oats and drink	0:5:0
to dinner horse oats & drink	0:15:0
got to Capt ⁿ pitkens horse shoeing washing	0:16:0
paid for for hooping a terse	0:9:0
23d for Dinner & horse bate	0:10:0
for drink	0 2.9
Supper lodging and horse hay & oats	1-4-0
24 to breakfast	0-8-0
horse oats & drink	0-6-0
Dinner 10 — horse oats	0-13:0
half Bowl of toddy	0-6-0
To Supper Lodging	0.10-0
horse hay & half peck oats	1:2:0

25	to Breakfast	0:9:0
	horse oats	0.3 —
	Dinner half Bowl toddy	0.16-0
	Supper lodging horse hay and oats	1-9-0
26	Breakfast	0-9-0
	Dinner and horse bate	0-15-0
	half mug of flip & oats	0-9-0
	Supper horse hay and lodging	1:9:0
	& oats	0:3-0
27	for Breakfast and oats	0-13-0
	for Dinner drink and horse bate	0-18-0
	Drink and horse oats	0-6-0
	Supper lodging horse keeping	1:9:0
	Got home —	

Brookline Historical Publication Society

PUBLICATIONS, NO. 16.

More Early Notices of Local Events.

COLLECTED BY MISS ELLEN CHASE.

"Lancaster October 18th 1774 at a meeting of the Freeholders by adjournment.

"Voted, that Messrs Aaron Sawyer & Eph. Sawyer be empower'd to Receive the money due from the Town of Brookline to pay for the field Peices, Ball & Grape Shott."—*Nourse's "Annals of Lancaster,"* p. 99.

"To the Honorable, the Council & House of Representatives

"Gentlemen,

"By this I would Humbly inform your Honours, that in ye year 1775, being the first Champaign of ye Present War, I was engaged in ye same, from Lexington fight, till the 12th of August; I engaged as Surgeons Assistant to Dr. Aspinwall, & Dr Downer, both of Brooklyne; where I assisted them both in Tending the Sicke, & dressing the wounded Soldiers; After that I served at Dr. Aspinwall's Hospital at Jamaica Plains; & from that to a Hospital in Cambridge, at Col'o Phips's House: For all which Service I Never Have received a penny, wherefore, gentlemen If in Consideration of ye above Petition you shall see meet to grant any thing for what I have Done you will Lay inexpressible Obligations on your humble Petitioner

of Represtatives.

Elijah Jones

"Resolved that Elijah Jones be paid by the Treasurer of this State Seven Pounds in full for his assisting Doc't Wm Aspinwall & Doc't

Downer as Surgeons assistant from April nineteenth 1775 to Aug. the first 75.

"Seat up for Concurrence.

R T Paine Speaker

"Warrant drawn.

pro tem."

"Massac'tts State Brooklyn

"May 30 1777.

"This may certifie that Mr Elijah Jones served this State from the 19 of April 1775 to Aug't 12th 75 in sd Capacity of Surgeon's Assistant; He assisted Doct'r Downer, & myself to Dress, & attend the Wounded Soldiers after Lexington Battle. & to prepare medicine, that we Prescrib'd, to Soldiers of the Army, before the Regular Appointment of Surgeons to ye Regiments; & afterwards he serv'd in my Hospital at Jamaica Plain, & then at a Hospital in Col'n Phipps's House, at Cambridge untill the 12th of August 1775. He served with Great Fedelity & Industry & was usefull in his Place & Serviceable to ye sick & Wounded, weh sufficiently Recommend him for some Reward to be made for his Service which he has not Yet Received.

"William Aspinwall Surg'n."

—*Revolutionary Petitions in the Massachusetts Archives, vol. 183, p. 178*

In London, under date of September 23, 1775: "Sewall, Gray, and their wives; Mr. Waldo, and Sam Sewall, dined with us. Sewall says that when the rebels were drove out of their trenches at Charlestown, the whole army was in such consternation that they all fled, both from Cambridge and Roxbury, except about 100 men, who were at the end of Cambridge Bridge, next Brookline, ready to take up the planks of the bridge in case of a pursuit."—*Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson, vol. 1, p. 537.*

"Four Dollars Reward.

"Taken out of my Shop in Roxbury Street, about four weeks past, a Silver Watch, supposed to be taken by Some Person in the Army. Said Watch had a Steel Chain and Steel jointed Key, and green triangular Glass Seal. Any Person that will give Intelligence of said Watch, so that

the Owner may have it again, shall have the above Reward from Benj Willard at his Shop near the Punch Bowl in Brookline.

"N. B. Those who left their Watches with said Willard to be repaired, when in Roxbury Street, may have them at his shop near the Punch Bowl in Brookline."—*New England Chronicle and Essex Gazette*, July 21—July 27, 1775.

"August the 12th 1775. In the morning I went down to see the guards relieved, and then went out on the left hand of the neck down on to the marsh where I had a fine prospect of the Common in Boston, where the regulars are incamped. About one o'clock Asa Chapman came here for some things I bro't him from his grandfather, Cordilla and I went with him up to Brookline Fort and on our way lit of one Lt Sprague of the Rhode Islanders with whom we crossed the ferry and went up to Prospect Hill. Cordilla and I then came back to Cambridge. . . .

"16th. After breakfast I took a walk up to Brookline cedar swamp, where I found me a very pretty cedar staff. I came back thro an orchard back of Gen Ward's quarters, where the inhabitants were gathering pears, and while I was talking with the people the regulars fired two shot on our new intrenchment, on which I hurried a little toward home, but the fire not continuing I made a little stop at an intrenchment just above a grist mill. I then went up toward the Grand Parade, where I lit of Rant Rose, and went with him to see the Indians shoot arrows at coppers."—*Journal kept by Jabez Fitch, Jun., of Norwich, Connecticut, Eighth Co., Eighth Connecticut Regiment (Col. Jedidiah Huntington's), at the Siege of Boston.* Quoted by A. E. Brown in his "*Beneath Old Roof Trees.*"

"By Order of the Quarter Master General."

"Wanted, directly, for the Use of the Continental army, a number of Teams to be employed in the camps, where they may have good encouragement and immediate employ, by applying to John Goddard, at his lodgings at Mr Samuel Chandler's in Cambridge, or to Mr Robert Champney's, Deputy-Wagon-Master in Roxbury. It is desired that people would exert themselves, as they value the safety of their country.

"John Goddard, W. M. G."

—*New England Chronicle and Essex Gazette*, Nov. 9-16, 1775.

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"Taken up last July, a chestnut colour'd mare, about 13 and half hands high, her hind feet white, & some white spots on her back, about 8 years old, paces wholly—

"Inquire of Samuel Draper, at Sewall's point, in Capt. Timothy Cory's Company."—*New England Chronicle and Essex Gazette*, Nov. 2-9, 1775.

"Deserted from Camp, at Sewall's Point, on the 27th or 28th of Nov. last, a soldier in Capt. Thomas Cogswell's Company, named Ichabod Peavy. He is about 5 feet 9 inches high, had on a blue coat, red waist-coat, blue breeches, had a pack strung with a pair leather mail straps; he is the same fellow who lately stole a horse in Haverhill and sold him in Providence. Whoever will secure him, so that he may be brought to the Camp, aforesaid, shall have a reward of two dollars, and all necessary charges paid by

Amos Cogswell.

"Cambridge Dec. 21 1775."

—*New England Chronicle and Essex Gazette*, Dec. 14-21, 1775.

"Friday Dec. 22 1775.

"Memorial of HANNAH SEWALL of *Brookline*, setting forth, that a very considerable landed estate hath accrued to her, & her brother SAMUEL SEWALL, heirs at law to their late brother HENRY SEWALL, deceased, intestate, which estate remains wholly unsettled, and undivided; and whereas, by virtue of a vote of this honourable Court, liberty hath been granted to cut wood from off the estates of such persons as have fled into Boston for refuge, and thereby rendered themselves obnoxious to their country, and a Committee appointed for the purpose of supplying the Army with wood; and whereas, in consequence of said Vote, a number of persons have entered the wood lots of your memorialist, owned as aforesaid, and situated in NEWTON, in the County of Middlesex, and cut from thence very considerable quantities of wood, to the great detriment of said wood lot; and, whereas, your memorialist hath already freely supplied the Army with a great quantity of wood, and is, and has been always ready to supply her full proportion of wood for the supporting said Army; your memorialist, therefore, prays a committee from both Houses may be appointed to make full inquiry into the truth of this memorial, and afford your memorialist relief adequate to her peculiar

situation, and further prays, that orders be immediately given to the said Court's Committee, to desist from cutting any more wood from said lots until the honourable committee, that may be appointed for said inquiry, shall make report to this honourable court.

"In the House of Representatives: Resolved, That the Committee appointed by this Court to provide Wood for the Continental Army, in this Colony, be immediately ordered to desist from cutting any more Wood on the land of the Memorialist, till the further order of this Court."—FORCE. *American Archives*, 4 series, vol. 4, p. 1240-1.

"Dec 20.

"A memorial of Hannah Sewall, of Brookline, setting forth, that considerable quantities of Wood for the use of the Army have been cut and carried away from a landed estate in Newton, which descended to her and her brother Samuel Sewall (a Refugee) and praying relief. Read, and committed to Mr Nye of Hardwich, Colonel Woodbridge and Deacon Rawson."—*Ibid*, p. 1347.

"Dec. 21 Read & Reported to desist."—*Ibid*, p. 1350.

"Jan 4 1776.

"A Memorial & Petition of Hannah Sewall, of Brookline, setting forth, that Mr Alexander Sheppard of Newton, and other persons, have entered her woodlot, cut and carried off large quantities of wood therefrom. Read and the Petitioner had leave to withdraw her petition."—*Ibid*, p. 1373.

"1776 Feb 26. After breakfast, Lt Harris & I set off for Cambridge, with Mr Griffin, Capt. Darrow, Ensign Pendleton, &c. Obligated to go round by the sign of the Punch Bowl, on account of the bridge over the creek being broken to pieces by the ice. Arrived at Cambridge about 11 o'clock, & went into a tavern for refreshment . . . dined on fresh cod, fried. Set off for home, called in at a tavern in Brookline, where we drank some flip with Capt Mason from Lebanon; our next remove we reached Capt. Darrow's quarters . . .

"Sunday March 17 1776 . . . Observed some very peculiar movements of the Shipping; they continued falling down the harbor, many of them surrounded with great numbers of boats till about noon, when I hear the Selectmen of Boston came out to Roxbury and informed the

Generals that the British troops had all embarked and left the town; whereupon a detachment from our army marched in with the American Standard displayed, and took possession of the town about 2 P. M. . . . Walked out to Brookline before dinner with Lieut. Chamberlin, and bought $\frac{1}{2}$ quire of paper, at the moderate rate of 3s 4d. . . .

"March 28. Went thro Brookline to Watertown calling at many shops by the way."—*Historical Magazine, October, 1864.*

"To the Whole Court.

"Brookline July 2 1776.

"We the Subscribers being a Committee of Correspondance Safety & Inspection of Said Town, Do by Virtue of a Resolve of the General Court make Return of their Doings to the Honourable Court, Respecting the Real & Personal Estates of those Parsons, who have fled from us Viz. Wee have Taken into our Care the farm Lately belonging to Henry Hulton Esq, & have let out for one year To the Rev'd Mr Jackson & John Coborn of Said Town, they Paying therefore Twentyfour Pounds Lawfull money Rent, also wee find in Personal Estate belonging to said Houlton —

Viz.

one Suit of Curtains

one Settee

" Bureau Table

" Matrass bed, two hats, one feather, one Sword

" Iron Great

" Pair of Tongs

" Glass Salver

" Copper Tea kettle

Two Pictures

one Mahogany Book Shelf

" Iron harrow

" Plow Shares & Colter

" Chest with about one Duzon of Glas Bottles

" Iron Pump handle

Two Iron bound Casks

one house Bell

" Pare of Pruning Shears

" Grind Stone

Two Iron Bars, Two Pruning Chessels

one Breaking up how

one Bill hook, one Pair of Trases

" Pick ax, one ox Cart, one Sled

" Shase Cushen, 11 Chana Plates, two Maps

Som Sheat Led, 1 Small bag of Brass Scruse and also

we have Take into our Care Seven Acres of Land belonging to one Holmes of Boston and Let it out for one year to Robert Sharp of Brookline, he Paying Four Pound Thirteen Shillings & four pence Lawfull money Rent.

"Also we have Taken into our Care the farm belonging to Sam'll Sewall & have Let it out for one year to John Heath of said Town, he Paying the Sum of forty Eight Pounds Lawfull money Rent.

"The Committee begs Leave to inform the honourable Court that there is other Real and Personal Estate in Brookline belonging to the Said Sam'll Sewall which Lies undivided as the Committee are Informed, the Said Sewall having a Sister that Clames a Rite in the Estate, the Committee have not Taken the Said Estate into there Care by Reason of there not knowing what Part of the Estate belongs to the said Sewall the Committee are at a Loss how to act upon the Estate under its Present Surcomstances and beg that they may have the Honourable Courts Directions —

John Heath	} Committee.
Timothy Cory	
Caleb Craft	

"The Committee Beg Leave farther to Inform the honourable Court that Mrs Abigail Newell of Roxbury went to the house of Henry Hulton Esq. in Brookline and Took John Gore of Said Town to Assist her in Taking Sundry Goods out of said Hulton's house and Lodged the same at her own house which the said John Gore has Delivered an Inventory to the Committee of the Goods that have Taken Out of Said Hulton's house at that Time, and has made Oath to the Same. Mrs Newell has Delivered a Part of the Said Goods to the Committee & Part of them She Denies Taking."

Written on the outside—Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Wyman, Mr. Lewis.

"The goods Mrs Newell Denies Taking from Mr Hulton's—

Viz. one Chana Bowl

40 or 50 quir of Paper

8 or 9 Riteing Books, a quantaty of Duck quills

A quantaty of Sealing Wax Black & Red

8 or 9 Led Parcels, one Pare of Seats

Som Wafors, a Bag of Cloathing, Som Curting Linen, 9 or 10 Green handle forks, one Dubble Glass Bowl, Som White Glovs, Som Childrens Cloathing."—*Revolutionary Royalists in Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 154, p. 69, 1775-84.

"Aug 1 1776. A small privateer of 9 carriage guns, called the *Yankee*, is brought into Dover. After she had taken a sugar ship, and a vessel laden with rum, and sent them in to America with what hands could be spared, the prisoners on board the *Yankee* rose upon the crew, and stood for the Channel, and arrived in 24 days.

"3rd. It seems, Henry Johnson, a person who served his time w'th Epes Sargent of Glo'cester is Captain, and a Doctor Downing [Downer], who has been a very troublesome person at Brooklyne, Surgeon of the *Yankee*, privateer. Mr Lyde was aboard to-day, and Lewis Gray yesterday. The vessel left Boston the 4th of June. The Master and Surgeon seem to be under no concern—depend upon security from the prisoners in the hands of the Congress. The Ministers are at a loss what to do with them.

"4th. . . . The prisoners taken in the rebel vessel, sent aboard a Guard Ship at Sheerness."—*Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson*, vol. 2, pp. 86-7.

Sept. 22. . . . "It has been reported some days past that Johnson the Chaplain [Captain (?)] of the privateer bro't into Dover, had made his escape from the Guard-Ship at Sheerness, and was gone to France, but Mr D'Oyly knows nothing of it, and does not believe a word of it."—*Ibid*, p. 97.

"The deposition of Eliphalet Downer of Brookline in the County of Suffolk Surgeon, Testifies and Says, that he sailed in the armed Brig Lexington, whereof Henry Johnson was Commander, about three years ago, and during the Cruise was taken by a British Cutter, and carried into Spithead, and from thence was carried to Forton Prison in England, and continued there for the Space of twelve months, that having with a

number of other American Prisoners, made his Escape from Confinement they were assisted by Mr Thomas Brattle* in money and cloaths, and in making their escape from England to France, & without whose assistance the Prisoners could not have got away from England being Exceedingly destitute of money Cloaths & Friends.

"Boston July 10 1779."

Signed.

—*Massachusetts Archives, vol. 185, p. 10.*

"State of To the Hon'ble the Council & Hon'ble House of Representatives in General Court Assembled.

"The petition of Joseph Jackson Minister of the Church in Brookline Humbly Shews

"That for four years past your Pet'r has lived in the House late belonging to Henry Hulton Esq'r one of the Commissioners of the Customs & an Absentee, which House is next adjoining, to said Church, and the only one in said Town that can be procured for the Accomodation of your Pet'r and his Family. That your Pet'r is informed Mr John Green of Boston has presented a Petition to your Honors praying that he may be permitted to take Possession of said House with the Land belonging to the same, & hold the same, till the farther Order of your Honors, because as he therein Suggests that a considerable Sum of Money was due to him from the said Commissioners of the Customs for Printing Work, now altho' your Pet'r does not mean to enter into the propriety of Mr Green's Charge against said Commissioners or against Mr Hulton as one of them for Printing done for the Use of the British King, yet as the Matter so Materially affects your Petitioner & if Mr Green's Petition is sustained, your Petitioner with his Family must be forced out of said House, and obliged to obtain Shelter in some other Town, as no other House in Brookline can be procured in which he can be Accomodated.

"He therefore humbly Prays that he may be permitted to remain in said House, & hold the same by Lease paying an annual Rent therefore, or purchase the same House & Land at the appraised Value thereof paying as the Value of Money was at the time of said Appraisement, or otherwise Releve your Pet'r herein as in your Wisdom shall seem meet And as in Duty Bound will pray &c. Joseph Jackson."

* See Diary and Letters of Thomas Hutchinson, vol. 2, p. 305. Footnote.

“ State of Massachusetts Bay.

“ In the House of Representatives April 20, 1780.

“ On ye Petition of Joseph Jackson, Resolved that the Judge of probate for the County of Suffolk be & hereby is impowered and directed to appoint a Committee to apprise on House & Land in Brookline, late the Estate of Henry Hulton an Absentee, and that the Agent for said Estate be impowered and directed to Lease said House and land for one year Commencing from the 25th Inst at Such a Rate as they in their Judgement, shall think it is worth, giving the Rev Mr Jackson of Brookline & Mr John Green of Boston, the preference, & if leased to them to be divided in Equal halves as near as said Com'te can Conveniently apportion the Same any Law or resolve for leasing the Same att publick auction Notwithstanding. The Leasser paying the Sum which shall be determined on by said Committee for the rent of said House & Land, into the hands of said Committee on their Receiving a Lease for the Same —

“ Sent up for Concurrence.

“ John Hancock Spk.”

— *Revolutionary Petitions in Massachusetts Archives, vol. 186, p. 183-5.*

Printed in March, 1899.

NOTICE.

The attention of historical students is called to the two volumes of the publications of the Brookline Historical Publication Society offered unbound at \$4.00. These volumes are carefully edited, and well indexed. Much of the material is from unpublished sources and throws light on events of more than local interest. The economic and social conditions of colonial, revolutionary and modern times are touched upon; military and religious events are chronicled; and there is much biographical and genealogical information.

CHARLES K. BOLTON, *Chairman*,
MISS ELLEN CHASE,
MRS. DANIEL S. SANFORD,
MISS MARY P. FRYE,
DANIEL S. SANFORD,

Standing Publication Committee.

6286
Brookline Historical Publication Society

PUBLICATIONS, NO. 17.

TOWN PAPERS.

SELECTED AND COMMUNICATED TO THE SOCIETY BY
EDWARD W. BAKER, TOWN CLERK.

I.

Boston, March 7, 1774.

Gentlemen

We think it our duty to acquaint you that a Brigantine Benjamin Gorham Master is just arrived from London with a quantity of Tea on board liable to a duty: We ask the favor of your Company at the Selectmens Chamber in Boston to Morrow afternoon 3. OClock in order for a joint consultation, relative to this matter —

We are with much esteem

Sirs

Your most humble servants

Signed in behalf of the Committee
of Correspondence for Boston

To

William Cooper, Clerk.

The Gentlemen the Committee
of Correspondence for the Town
of Brookline.

Gentlemen

Boston March 7. 1774

We think it our duty to acquaint
you the Brigantine Benjamin Goshorn Master & fut
arrived from London with a quantity of Tea ordered
liable to duty: We ask the favor of your Company at
the Selectmens Chamber in Boston to morrow afternoon
3. o'clock in order for a joint consultation, & advice to
their matters —

We are with much esteem

Sir,

Your most humble servant

Signed in behalf of the Committee
of Correspondence for Boston

To
The Gentlemen the Committee
of Correspondence for the Town
of ~~Brookline~~ Brookline

William Poyers, Clerk
D. O.

NOTES.

The result of this conference may be inferred from the following note in the Massachusetts Gazette, for March 10, 1774 :—

“Monday Evening the Tea that arrived in Captain Gorham from London, belonging to some private Persons, was thrown into the Sea, in the same Manner with that of the East India Company's in December last.”

As the note given in facsimile (somewhat reduced) is dated March 7th, which was Monday, it is evident that no time was lost in destroying the tea. The newspapers of the time were filled with accounts of like events; that the owners of the brig were uneasy is proved by the two notices which follow, taken from the Gazette for March 10th :—

Boston, March 9, 1774.

Mr. DRAPER,

The arrival of the Brig Fortune, Benjamin Gorham, Master, from London, with a quantity of Tea, consigned to several Persons here, having given Rise to many Reports, some of which have been injurious to the Characters of the Owners of said Brig, they beg the Favour of you to inform the Public, in your next Paper, of the following Particulars, namely,

That the Owners of said Vessel, solely with a View and Design to have her sold in London, procured a Freight for her to that Place; that she sailed 21st September last, and having sprang a Leak at Sea, returned into Port 5th October, and being refitted sailed again 16th October, with Instructions to their Friends in London to sell her at so low a Price, that they had not the least Doubt of her being sold; but if the limited Price could not be obtained, and a full Freight could be procured for her to Boston, that she should return; or if they could not procure the greater Part of her Freight, then to ship a Quantity of Hemp on the Owners Account, to fill her up and send her back, yet choosing and urging the Sale of her, if to be effected; . . . that having concluded their Directions, they added in a Postscript the following Words, “P. S. We are informed the India Company intend to ship a Quantity of Tea to this Place in private Ships, . . . If our Brig should come back on Freight, we absolutely refuse to take on board any Tea for that Company, let the Offer be never so advantageous, or our Loss in the Sale of the Vessel never so great.”

The Owners then presumed, that having guarded so effectually against the Brig's bringing any Tea for Account of that Company if offered, they had preformed the Duty they owed to their Country; and this they did of their own Accord, and without Precedent. No News of this Brig came, from the Time she sailed till she returned into this Port, on Sunday last, the 6th Instant, about 3 o'clock P. M. when to the great Concern of the Owners, they understood a Quantity of Tea had come in her on Freight, which causing a general Uneasiness, they as soon and as often as Opportunity offered readily, cheerfully and publicly declared their Willingness to let the Vessel go back again to London, either with her whole Freight, or with the Tea only; offering to run the Risque of her being seized in England; but as she had brought a Quantity of Gun-Powder, Duck and Hemp, which Articles were much wanted; it was proposed that all the Goods, should be unloaded except the Tea, and a Clearance procured for her to return with that only. And as great Quantities of Tea had been before destroyed, after every Method for sending it back had been tried in vain, and as it might be expected this Tea would share the same Fate; if not permitted to be sent back. . . . Mr. Lloyd, to whom 16 Chests of Tea were consigned, Mr. Brom-

field, a principal Freighter in said Vessel, with two of the Owners, applied to the Collector and Comptroller of the Custom, and unitedly requested a Qualification for the Vessel to return with the Tea, and in Order to obtain it, they urged the Known and determined Resolution of the People against all Teas being landed, the Danger of this Tea's being destroyed, the Hardship that event would prove to the Proprietors, the Necessity of yielding to the Pressure of the Times, the little Probability of the said Officers being blamed for complying with so reasonable and necessary a Request, and the Instance of the Tea Ship's returning from Philadelphia: To all which they replied, that it was absolutely contrary to their Duty, and therefore could not give any Papers to qualify the Vessel to go back; and that although no Report had been then made, yet she could not go away without being liable to be seized, and that even if they should give a Clearance, she would inevitably be stopped by the Officers of the King's Ships, who were also Custom-House Officers, and that there was not the least Hope to be entertained of the Vessel's being suffered to depart; moreover that she could not be reported that Day after two o'Clock, and if not reported within 24 Hours the Capt. was liable to a Penalty of £100 Sterling.

This being Known, the Master reported the Vessel, took out a Permit to unlade the Gun-Powder, which being done, the Vessel was brought to the wharf, and what followed is well known.

The whole Quantity of Tea brought in this Vessel was no more than twenty-eight Chests and an Half, as will appear by the Entry made by the Captain at the Custom-House upon Oath, where those who desire to Know to whom it came consigned, may be informed. The Owners of said Vessel flatter themselves that these Circumstances being Known, their Conduct will meet with the Approbation of their Fellow-Citizens and Countrymen.

THOMAS WALLEY,
PETER BOYER,
WM. THOMPSON.

WHEREAS a certain William Bowes, Brazier on Dock Square, has industriously propagated (if not invented) a false and scandalous Report, that the owners of the Brigantine Fortune, Benjamin Gorham, Master, lately arrived from London have imported a Quantity of Tea in that Vessel upon their own Account, and has impudently asserted that he Knew it—with a malignant Design as they apprehend to injure their Reputation, and expose them to public Resentment:—The said Owners in vindication of themselves from the vile and groundless Aspersions of that impertinent Medler in other Men's Matters—find it necessary to publish the following Deposition.

We the Subscribers Owners of the Brigantine Fortune, do solemnly Declare, that we neither jointly nor seperately had any Share, Interest or Property directly or indirectly in any Part of the Tea that came from London in said Vessel.

*Thomas Walley,
Peter Boyer,
William Thompson.*

Suffolk, ss.

Boston, March 9, 1774.

Thomas Walley, Peter Boyer and William Thompson, personally appeared, and made Oath to the Truth of above Declaration by them subscribed, Before me,

EDM. QUINCY, J. P's.

(Copy.)

II.

This certifies that in the Valuation of the town of Brooklyn taken in 1792 there appears

		Income	Total
303 acres of tillage land		24/	363..12..0
713 <i>d</i> English mowing		24/	855..12..0
233½ <i>d</i> Salt marsh		7/	81..14..6
276 <i>d</i> Fresh meadow		6/	82..16—
1137¾ <i>d</i> Pasturage		10/	568..17..6
882¾ <i>d</i> Wood & unimproved land			
	£6.. £5296.10/	2 p cent	105..16—
279 <i>d</i> unimproved <i>do</i>			
2 <i>d</i> owned by the town			

Secretarys Office

Boston April 17th 1795

John Avery jun Sec'y

NOTE.

This copy was obtained, probably, for the town meeting of May 6, 1795, when it was voted "that the collector be directed, and he is hereby directed not to call on the inhabitants for their taxes before the first Monday in November next." At the meeting of October 27th it was voted to take a new valuation of the "Real Estates."

III.

Mr. *Jacob Barnard* Your Tax

		<i>Poll</i>		<i>Real</i>		<i>Personal</i>		<i>Total</i>	
		<i>D.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>C.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>C.</i>
<i>State and County</i> }			<i>28</i>						
	<i>Town</i>		<i>1.97</i>						

2.25

.18

2-7

Received Payment, *Benjⁿ Bradley* Collector

Brookline, June, 1816

IV.

Report of Committee on military Apparatus.

Gentlemen your committee report the following articles to be the property of the Town of Brookline Inspected April 1816.

at the meeting House	{	2140	Cartridges with Balls.
		79	lb. Balls
		213	Flints, 5 camp Kettles.
		$\frac{3}{4}$	Ream Cartridge Paper.
		69	lb. Powder.
In the hands of Capt. Davis	{	3	Guns & Bayonets in order.
		2	old Guns 2 worms.
		4	old Locks & screws.
		3	small Drums, 3 Fifes & one Bass Drum.
Committee	{		Joshua C. Clark.
			Geo. W. Stearns.
			Timothy Corey.

NOTE.

The committee was appointed March 4, 1816, "at the Brick School."

V.

NOTIFICATION.

The Male Inhabitants of the Town of Brookline, qualified by law to vote in Town affairs, are hereby notified to meet at the Brick School-House, on the *fourth* day of March, being the first Monday in said month, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to act on the following articles, viz. — To nominate and choose persons to serve the Town the ensuing year, as the law directs — To grant a sum of money to repair the Highways — To choose Committees to examine the Town Accounts — To give in their votes for County Treasurer — Whether they will permit neat Cattle, Horses, and Horse kind to run at large within the limits of the Town, without a keeper. —

Feb. 1822

By order of the Selectmen.

B. Bradley, Constable.

NOTE.

The last question was decided in the negative.

Brookline Historical Publication Society

PUBLICATIONS, NO. 18.

Brookline in the Anti-Slavery Movement.

BY HAROLD PARKER WILLIAMS

J. Murray Kay Prize Essay for 1899.

On the 6th of January, 1832, fifteen determined men met in the African Baptist Church on Joy street, Boston, and founded the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. Among them were Samuel E. Sewall, who in his early life lived on Cypress street, Brookline. He was the great-great-grandson of Chief Justice Sewall, the old Brookline land-owner, who in 1700 published "The Selling of Joseph," the first anti-slavery tract written in the United States. Samuel Sewall, with Ellis Gray Loring, afterward a noted citizen of this town, represented the more conservative element of the meeting; Garrison and Johnson the more uncompromising. The conservatives at first refused to agree to the constitution that was presented, but they soon signed, and entered heart and soul into the work of the society.^{19 20}

This little assembly on Joy street inaugurated the anti-slavery movement that in 1861 culminated in the Civil War. It aroused the whole of Eastern Massachusetts, and in almost every town there sprang up a small body of men eager to forward the good work.

In Brookline, however, until the year 1837, there was no such body. Samuel Philbrick alone kept the spark of anti-slavery feeling alive in that very conservative community. Mr. Philbrick came to the town in 1830 and purchased a fine house and estate on Walnut street. There he lived quietly, taking great pleasure in his beautiful home and fine garden until the spring of 1832. At that time he began to take an active part in the work of the new-formed society and became the first Brookline abolitionist.^{3 5}

Scarcely anything is known of his struggles against the bitter opposition of his pro-slavery neighbors until the winter of 1837. That season the noted Grimké sisters spent at the Philbrick house. They became a well-known sight to the people of Brookline, and especially to the small boys, who greeted their unique appearance in bloomer costume with hoots and jeers. ^{3 21}

On one occasion during their stay the sisters addressed a select audience of ladies, assembled in the Philbrick parlors. No men were supposed to be present, but in a little room leading out of the back parlor, an interested listener, sat John G. Whittier with Mr. Philbrick. Among the ladies present was Mrs. Dr. Pierce. She was a supporter of anti-slavery, but her husband, the minister at the Parish Church, differed with her in the matter. Although all the abolitionists attended Dr. Pierce's church, it is not known that the pastor ever came to favor the movement. ^{5 21}

An interesting episode in connection with Dr. Pierce's congregation occurred about the same time. Mr. Philbrick, at the recommendation of Wendell Phillips, had taken a little negro girl in destitute circumstances into his own family. On Sunday he took the girl to church with him and she sat in the Philbrick pew. ^{5 8 13}

Now in the Parish Church there was a "nigger pew" high above the front gallery. There all colored persons were supposed to sit, although the only one that is known to have done so was old Susy Backus, or "Aunt Sukey," as she was called. ^{8 13}

So when the child was seen sitting with Mr. Philbrick there was great excitement throughout the congregation. One family left the church, and the decorum of the service was nearly destroyed. ^{28 b}

Then it was that poor old Dr. Pierce, hating to have any such feeling exist among his parishioners, went up to Mr. Philbrick's one night and gravely expostulated with him. Mr. Philbrick replied that if the girl could not go to church and sit with the family, he himself would stay away. And after that he never again entered the church, although members of his family attended later. ^{5 21}

The poor little negress was compelled in a few years to leave Brookline, as she could never be happy in such an uncharitable community. ¹ The public sentiment at this time against the abolitionists was very strong. Even the children at school shared in the general feeling.

Most of the boys were sons of Whigs, and the children of men of any other "political complexion" were considered as being little less than devils. One can imagine how the children of an anti-slavery sympathizer were regarded. Little William Philbrick was continually taunted by his companions with being a "bobolitionist," and was often cruelly abused. He was undoubtedly the most unpopular boy at school. ^{1 5 21}

About 1837 the anti-slavery movement in Brookline received a decided impetus by the moving of Mr. Ellis Gray Loring to the town. This gentleman was considered by many to be the most eminent abolitionist in Boston, and his name is mentioned in connection with almost every anti-slavery proceeding from 1830 to 1858. In the previous year Mr. Loring had made a reputation for himself by successfully conducting the case of the negro child "Med," and by his speech before the committee of the Legislature. ^{3 15}

Mrs. Eliza Lee Follen came to Brookline the same year as Mr. Loring, and opened a school on the corner of Washington and Cypress streets. A strong anti-slavery sympathizer, she naturally became intimate with Mr. Philbrick and Mr. Loring, and the three formed the nucleus of the movement in town; Mrs. Follen moved to West Roxbury in 1841. ¹³

During those years the abolitionist party became stronger, and it soon ceased to be a stigma to be known as a member of it. The younger men began to come in and added new life to the work. Mr. William I. Bowditch and Mr. William P. Atkinson were among the new members, the latter being a teacher in Mrs. Follen's school. At this time the abolitionists attempted to hold an anti-slavery meeting in the Town Hall, but Mr. A. W. Goddard, one of the selectmen, refused them the use of the hall, as he feared the meeting would cause a mob. ⁴

In 1840, Mr. Philbrick, who was the leader of the Brookline abolitionists, was elected treasurer of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, which office he retained for fifteen years or more. He was an intimate friend of the Boston workers — Garrison, Phillips and Wright — and these often visited him on Walnut street. ⁵ When the "Liberator" started in 1831, Mr. Philbrick aided Garrison materially by supplying him with the necessary funds. He never wrote for the paper, but his financial aid was always to be relied on. ^{5 9 13 19}

Mrs. Follen was the literary light of the Brookline workers, and many of her interesting articles are to be found in the "Liberty Bell."

When Harrison was elected, November 10th, 1840, the abolitionists had a great celebration. They borrowed a cannon from Moses Jones on Cypress street and drew it up to the top of Goddard Hill. There it was fired forty-nine times—fifty shots were intended, but the powder gave out after forty-nine charges had been fired. After the cannonading on the hill, a good-natured raid was made on Mr. Goddard, who was nearly eaten out of house and home. ⁹

While the men were thus strengthening the anti-slavery spirit in town, the women and children were not idle. A little sewing society of girls was meeting regularly at Mr. Philbrick's, to make garments for the slaves. To this society Anna Philbrick, the daughter of Dr. Pierce, and the girls of Lucy Searle's boarding-school belonged. While one read the others sewed, and, although small in numbers, the society accomplished much work.

During the stirring times from 1840 to 1855, the anti-slavery fairs were held yearly in Tremont Temple or in old Horticultural Hall. Several of the Brookline ladies, among whom were Mrs. Pierce and Mrs. Philbrick, were much interested in the fairs, and joined enthusiastically with the Boston ladies in making them a success. Anna, the daughter of Mrs. Philbrick, generally presided over one of the tables at the fair. ^{5 8 12}

In 1845, Mr. Edward Atkinson did his first anti-slavery work. He went around getting signatures to a protest against the annexation of Texas. The admission of that state into the Union was a matter of life or death to the slave power; for if Texas had not been admitted, slavery in America must speedily have died out. But throughout the rest of the country, as in Brookline, the majority were passive, and would not attempt to influence the action of Congress. ¹³

The passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, on September 9th, 1850, made a great change in the general feeling in Brookline. Before that time it was in no way an anti-slavery town. Its citizens were too conservative and aristocratic to take kindly to any new ideas which were antagonistic to the opinions that had always prevailed; consequently it was almost impossible for the Brookline abolitionists to make headway against notions of such long standing. But in 1850 a genuine anti-slavery feeling began to appear in Brookline, and from that time on there was a steady decline of the pro-slavery sentiment, and a consequent strengthening of the abolition party.

Important factors in this popular change of opinion were the anti-slavery meetings that began to be held in the town. Not so many of them were held in Brookline as in other more enthusiastic places, but the meetings that did take place were always very interesting and were well conducted. They were part of an educational movement to create and strengthen public sentiment against slavery, and undoubtedly the eloquence of the orators won over many supporters. ⁶

About 1850, many of the so-called private meetings were held in the town at the houses of the prominent abolitionists, attendance being only upon invitation. Great care was always taken lest any pro-slavery or even any passive anti-slavery sympathizer should be asked. Owing to this precaution these meetings were conducted with almost as much secrecy as the Underground Railway. ^{1 6}

Well-known men were engaged from all parts of the state to speak. Among those obtained were such men as Dr. John G. Palfrey, professor in the Harvard Theological School, Mr. Newhall of Lynn, and the first President of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. Arnold Buffum. And on one occasion those in the audience were fortunate enough to be addressed by the eminent author, Ralph Waldo Emerson. ¹

The whereabouts of many of the meetings are unknown, but it is certain that several were held at Mr. Philbrick's and at Mr. Bowditch's. ¹ At a meeting in Faneuil Hall, on October 15, 1850, several Brookline citizens assisted in forming the Boston Vigilance Committee, namely, Edward Atkinson, William P. Atkinson, William I. Bowditch, George J. Fisher, and E. G. Loring, who was chosen on the finance committee. For ten years these men rendered active and efficient service in behalf of runaway slaves, and were concerned in all the noted fugitive slave cases. When Shadrach was seized, in February, 1851, E. G. Loring was the first to volunteer for his defence. Later the same gentleman made the first contribution of money (\$25) when funds were needed to bail out abolitionists arrested for aiding fugitives. ¹¹

In the autumn of the same year occurred the escape of William and Ellen Crafts, the most interesting of all the Boston fugitives. These two formerly lived in Macon, Georgia, where William worked as a carpenter, and Ellen as a lady's maid. They were well used and had little ground for complaint, but they longed for freedom and made their plans to escape. Accordingly, one dark December night they stole away and started on their perilous trip northward. As Ellen was a very light mulatto, she

disguised herself as a young Southern planter, and William took the part of her body-servant. Being unable to write, Ellen kept her right arm bandaged as an excuse for not signing her name. To keep up the deception, William went down into the kitchen each night and made a fresh poultice for "pore young massa." After passing through many dangers, they finally reached Boston and liberty. There they found true friends in Mr. Bowditch and the Loring^s.²⁰

At one time Mr. Bowditch invited the Crafts out to his house in Linden place. As he wished to show them to the people, he called a meeting for the purpose in the Town Hall and introduced them to many of the citizens of Brookline. There was much excitement over the affair, Captain Sanderson, Deacon Griggs and Samuel Crafts were there, the last-named gentleman being especially interested in the story of the escape of the two. After the meeting the night was spent in Brookline, and next morning Mr. Bowditch drove the Crafts back to their lodgings on Cambridge street, Boston.¹

The fugitives remained there quietly until October, 1851. Then it was learned that William's old master was in town looking for him. The Vigilance Committee immediately came to the Crafts' aid. William was hidden in the South End, while Ellen was driven by Dr. Bowditch to the house of Ellis Gray Loring in Brookline.^{3 20}

Mr. Loring boarded in the front part of George Searle's house on New lane (now Cypress street), near Brighton road (now Washington street).^o Unfortunately at that time he was away from home, but Miss Mary R. Courzon, who lived in the same house, took Mrs. Ellen under her protection. This was on Saturday, November 1st, and Ellen stayed with Miss Courzon until Sunday evening. Then William unexpectedly arrived, and the happy reunited couple were shut up in one of the Loring rooms. Soon, however, William reappeared, saying that he could not remain in the house while the owner was ignorant of his presence. The Fugitive Slave law had made a man, who had hidden or helped a fugitive upon his way, liable to a fine of one thousand dollars or imprisonment for six months, and if the slave was freed an additional thousand dollars might have to be paid to satisfy the owner. This noble-hearted fugitive, William Craft, was unwilling to bring such a penalty upon his friend. In vain did his friends argue with him. His purpose was not to be shaken, and the result was that the two Crafts were finally taken over to Mr. Philbrick's.^{3 4 5 20}

There the fugitives were concealed in the hired man's room, a small attic in the ell, at the back of the house. They remained three days in that small place, only going out a short time each evening for exercise. Mrs. Philbrick said that she was more afraid of their getting hurt with the pistol that they constantly carried, than of their being captured. Early on the morning of November 6, the fourth day of the Crafts' confinement, Theodore Parker, accompanied by John Parkman and Hannah Stevenson, drove out in his large carryall after them. Dr. Parker's only weapon was a hatchet, and when Dr. Bowditch had added a pistol to his equipment, the five drove back in the darkness to Exeter place. There on the following day Dr. Parker legally married the happy fugitives and sent them off to Canada. At Halifax they sailed for Liverpool, where they arrived in safety. ^{5 10 17 21}

Mr. Bowditch was away at the time of the Crafts' escape, but he wrote home giving instructions to his wife to aid the fugitives in every possible way. Mrs. Bowditch had, however, no opportunity to render them any assistance. ¹ Years afterward William Craft came back to Brookline and visited with pleasure at Mr. Bowditch's and at the Philbrick house. ^{1 5 7}

The Craft affair aroused considerable feeling in the village, and it is thought if it had been known at the time that Mr. Philbrick and Mr. Loring had harbored the fugitive slaves, those gentlemen might have been mobbed. ¹¹

Owing to their connection with the Boston Vigilance Committee, several Brookline citizens were associated in the work of the mysterious Underground Railroad. One of the two western routes that led from Boston to the New Bedford road lay directly through Brookline. The house of Mr. Bowditch in Linden place was a station, and a slave sent out from Boston would lodge with him over night, and in the morning the fugitive would be taken in a carriage as far as Newton to the house of William Jackson, a man devoted to "the cause." The next stage of the journey was by rail to Worcester, where this route and the New Bedford road joined, and whence an easy trip to Vermont was possible. ^c Many of the fugitives came concealed in coasting vessels, and the Vigilance Committee were especially watchful for this class of runaways. An interesting case occurred on July 15th, 1853. On the morning of that day the committee were notified that a slave was secreted in the brig Florence from Wilmington, anchored off Fort Independence. Six men, including Mr. Bowditch of Brookline, Mr. Kemp and Mr. Browne, hastily

the first of these is the fact that the majority of the respondents are from the United Kingdom. This is a limitation of the study, as it may not be representative of the wider international community of librarians and archivists.

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called together, put off from Long Wharf about nine o'clock in the "Moby Dick," a vessel owned by the Vigilance Committee. At starting, Mr. Bowditch asked the captain, Austin Bearse, how he had planned to rescue the slave. The latter replied that he had no plan, but would depend on the inspiration of the moment. As the party came alongside the coaster, Captain Bearse called out to a man on deck: "Is the cap'n aboard?" "No, sir." "Is the first mate there?" "I'm the man." "Well, I want that nigger damned quick!" Supposing that the stranger had authority, the mate, without hesitation, produced the poor slave from his tiny pen at the keel of the vessel. And in about two minutes from the time that they hailed the ship, the triumphant party was headed back for the city with the negro safe on board. Mr. Bowditch, always awake to the humor of even the most dangerous situation, could not restrain his laughter to think how easily the mate had been fooled. The boat soon reached South Boston Point. From that place Mr. Bowditch, accompanied by Mr. Browne, drove the fugitive to Brookline, reaching there in time for dinner. In the afternoon the slave was sent on to Mr. Jackson, and from there safely reached Canada. ¹ ¹¹

Although it has been previously stated that after 1850 there was a steady increase in the anti-slavery feeling in Brookline, it must be admitted that for a few years the increase was very slow. There was no longer any marked demonstration against the abolitionists, but the conservatism and passiveness of such men as Dr. Shurtleff, Benjamin Guild and William A. Wellman was harder for the abolitionists to overcome than an active opposition. These citizens and the majority of their townsmen wished to let the matter take its own course, and did not favor the radical opinions of the anti-slavery party. ² ³ That body of men was even willing to violate the law to accomplish that which they felt to be right. They would connive at, if not openly encourage, any course to free a slave, and in so doing believed that they were carrying out a higher law than that of Congress. ⁴

Mr. Bowditch and Mr. Philbrick were the most extreme of the Brookline abolitionists. They never voted, except for town officers, and probably considered that the constitution was as Phillips said, "a covenant with death and an agreement with hell." Mr. Bowditch had given up his office of United States Commissioner when he found that he could not support the constitution, and Mr. Philbrick refused to use any sugar or molasses that came from a slave state. ¹³ ¹⁵

Naturally, many were opposed to such violent sentiments as these, and some who would have joined the anti-slavery cause were kept from doing so by the unlawful actions of its advocates.

The rendition of Anthony Burns, in May, 1854, converted many to the anti-slavery cause. When people saw the wretched slave dragged through the streets of Boston, their feelings of humanity were aroused, and they began to realize what a barbarous institution slavery was.

So much excitement resulted from the capture of Burns that a determined effort was made to rescue him. A special meeting was convened in Faneuil Hall, Friday evening, May 26th, two days after his seizure. Mr. William I. Bowditch was secretary of this meeting. About ten o'clock a cry was raised at the rear of the hall that Anthony Burns was being rescued, and a wild rush to the Court House ensued.^{13 22}

There Thomas W. Higginson, a former resident of Brookline, at the head of a few determined men, was battering down the side door of the Court House. In the square, on guard, was Edward Atkinson, a Brookline vigilante. Atkinson discovered, looking on, Henry Hallett, son of the counsel for the claimants of Anthony Burns, and calling some neighbors to his aid, he hustled the indignant man out of the square.¹³ Warrants were served next day on all those known to have been concerned in the attack on the Court House, and Mr. Atkinson only saved himself from arrest by shaving off his mustache and having his hair cut.

Shortly after this affair, Mr. Loring became one of the proposers of the "Defensive League of Freedom." Nothing more is known of this society, than that it was formed to protect anti-slavery sympathizers who had been arrested for aiding fugitives. Mr. Loring, in a year's time, moved to Winter street, Boston. At his departure Brookline lost one of its most public-spirited, influential citizens. He was probably the most moderate of the Brookline abolitionists, and never fully approved of the policy of Garrison and Phillips.¹⁵

In 1854 Martin Kennard moved into town. He was an ardent sympathizer with the anti-slavery movement, and was at once enrolled in the ranks of the Vigilance Committee.⁷

One night in October, 1854, a slave was rescued from the brig Cameo, and hidden in Lewis Haydn's house in Boston. Two weeks after, his hiding place was discovered. So Mr. Bowditch was notified, and in the evening he drove into Cambridge street with his carryall and span. There he found a greatly terrified negro. With the help of Austin Bearse

the man was disguised in woman's clothes, and the three started for Concord. They drove through Cambridge, Somerville and Medford, arriving at their destination about one o'clock in the morning. The team was put up at Allen's tavern, and the negro was taken to the house of Judge Brooks. After resting at the inn until about three, Mr. Bowditch and Captain Bearse started for home, and reached Brookline in time for breakfast. ^{1 14}

The next runaway that Mr. Bowditch received was Henry "Box" Brown. Henry Brown had been shipped from Richmond to Philadelphia in a box charged to Adams Express Company. He was twenty-four hours in his close quarters, and was ever afterwards known as Henry "Box" Brown. A "jollification" of negroes was held to welcome him to Brookline, and all sorts of games were played. That of tossing up an orange especially amused and interested the guests. ^{1 16}

A similar affair occurred when the Smith Colored School of Boston came out at Mr. Bowditch's invitation. A special car was provided for them by the superintendent of the railroad, and the children were amused and entertained by a magic lantern. ¹

Another, and the final incident, known in connection with the Underground Railroad in Brookline, took place about the same time. A black, suffering from nervous fright, was brought out to Mr. Bowditch's house. He could not sleep, and aroused his host at midnight to tell him that he must travel by the stars. Seeing his mental condition, Mr. Bowditch harnessed his horse and took the poor fellow over to Mr. Jackson's. From there he was sent along the usual route. ¹

While the Brookline abolitionists were working so unremittingly to aid fugitive slaves, they did not in the least relax their efforts to further "the cause" in their own town.

From 1854 to 1860 public meetings were frequently held. They were similar in character to the private ones already described, only on a much larger scale. Mr. Bowditch was accustomed to give notice of these meetings by hand-written placards. These he would tack up quietly in the evening around Walnut street and up toward Coolidge Corner, but because of the unpopularity of the movement, more than half of the notices were generally torn down. ⁶

The anti-slavery meetings were probably the most interesting and exciting that have ever been held in Brookline. Occasionally the presence and story of a fugitive slave brought the horrors of slavery more

vividly before the audience. No more spirited speakers than the abolitionists ever existed, and as Emerson says, "Eloquence was dog cheap at anti-slavery meetings." Because of this fact there was generally a large attendance at the meetings. The audience was seldom disrespectful, and only once or twice did a few rough fellows insult the speaker or Mr. Bowditch, the chairman. These, however, were not heeded, as they were men from whom one would rather receive insult than praise. ⁶

Free speech was always allowed, but some abused the privilege by speaking too often. Because of the diversity of the speakers, the pathetic and comic were many times intermingled, and sometimes even a serious quarrel took place. ^{6 10}

Mr. Bowditch, the most prominent abolitionist in Brookline, is reported to have made a fine address in calling one of the meetings to order. This gentleman, because of his practice in lecturing, was much at home on the platform, and conducted the meetings with credit to himself and to the town. The most effective and stimulating meeting ever held in the old Town Hall was in 1855. Wendell Phillips was the speaker, and the hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. As Phillips, the most eloquent man of his times, addressed them, the audience swayed back and forth, moved by his great personal magnetism. It is needless to say that the meeting was a great success and one that was long remembered.

In 1854 the attention of the abolitionists was directed to the settlement of Kansas. On July 30th, of that year, a band of emigrants, sent out by the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, settled at Lawrence, Kansas, and set up "squatter government." This town was named for Amos A. Lawrence of Brookline. ⁶ He was one of the heads of the society, and furnished ten thousand dollars for the various anti-slavery expeditions. ^{6 11}

Another Brookline man closely connected with the settlement of Kansas was Edward Atkinson. At that time he was a young man about twenty-seven years old, and was a clerk in an auction store. Full of zeal for the movement, he carried around a subscription paper for raising money to buy the arms and equipments that were needed. Although not a matter of personal hazard, it was exciting work, and the large sum of money raised in that way spoke well for the energy and ability of the enthusiastic young abolitionist. ¹²

The struggle in Kansas between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions raged until 1858, and the aid sent to John Brown and others was largely the result of the labors of Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Atkinson.

The fight over Kansas more than anything else turned the public feeling of Brookline toward anti-slavery. From 1854 on, there was a decided increase in the number of abolitionists.

The John Brown insurrection at Harper's Ferry came in the autumn of 1859. Its effect upon "the cause" in Brookline was decidedly injurious. Few approved of the rash, unlawful undertaking, and undecided people were deterred from joining the anti-slavery forces. Shortly after Brown's execution an attempt was made to arrest all those who had been connected with him and great excitement prevailed everywhere. At that time John Brown's son, for whom there was a great hue and cry, came to the house of Mr. Bowditch. He was armed to the teeth and the servant girl was greatly terrified at his fierce appearance. When Brown was told by his host that weapons were not necessary, he replied: "Perhaps not, but it is safer. I am resolved never to be taken alive." No attempt to arrest him, however, was made during his stay in Brookline. ¹

Mr. Samuel Philbrick, the early and constant friend of the slaves, died September 19th, 1859, aged seventy-nine years. Like Ellis Gray Loring, who had passed away the previous year, Mr. Philbrick did not live to see the work fully accomplished to which he had devoted his life. He realized, however, that a crisis was close at hand and nearly his last words to his son were, "William, you will live to see a war over this slavery business." Mr. Philbrick left a bequest of five hundred dollars to William Lloyd Garrison. ²

The last and most peaceful period of the anti-slavery movement in Brookline, was from the time of John Brown's raid to the beginning of the Civil War. For then, despite the temporary revulsion of feeling caused by the former event, the sentiment of the whole town changed and anti-slavery became as popular as it had formerly been the reverse. Affairs ran smoothly; there was no opposition to abolitionists and they were considered the most influential men of the town.

An exciting event occurred in Boston during that period. On Sunday, December 21, 1860, when Wendell Phillips was returning from Music Hall after delivering that terrible and merciless speech, entitled "Mobs and Freedom," he was surrounded by a raging mob. Undoubtedly blood would have been shed had not a few brave men protected the orator and escorted him home. Mr. Kennard of Brookline was one of this number and he retained his place at Phillips' right elbow through the enraged populace.

At the election of Lincoln the same year, the town had gone wild. The feeling was so intense that any measure, however severe, would have been countenanced and approved. Shortly after, Mr. Warren Goddard, accompanied by his nephew John May, took the trip to Washington to see the president inaugurated. There were rumors that a riot would be raised and those gentlemen wished to help defend Lincoln if necessary. No outbreak was made, thanks to General Scott, and Mr. Goddard missed having an exciting time.

After the bombardment of Fort Sumter there was no holding back by even the most conservative of Brookline's citizens. Every man, woman and child desired to put down the Rebellion, secretly hoping, however, in that way to emancipate the slaves. Anything became legal at that time and patriotism did for many what a feeling of humanity had failed to do. On April 15th, 1861, the town, for the first time since 1831, was united.

NOTES FROM THE ESSAY BY FLORENCE E. BARRETT.

(a.) During the excitement of the Garrison mob in 1835, George Thompson, the English reformer who had come over to aid Garrison, and was the occasion of the disturbance, was secreted in Brookline.

(b.) A committee called on Mr. Philbrick and urged that the child be put into the negro pew if only for the sake of peace. Mr. Philbrick refused, and the next Sunday the child was taken to church, protected against the violence of a mob of boys, only by walking beside Mr. Philbrick's daughter. After the party was quietly seated in the pew, one of the most influential men of the parish, unable to see the woolly head of the child above the high-backed seat, sent his little boy down the long aisle to find out whether she were there. The boy reported her presence, and the father, highly indignant, arose and strode ostentatiously out of the church.

(c.) It is generally admitted that without the aid of Amos A. Lawrence and Eli Thayer, Kansas would have been a slave state. . . . When John Brown came to Boston to collect money and rifles for the settlers, Mr. Lawrence was of great assistance to him. John Brown came to Brookline several times to see Mr. Lawrence, who was fond of calling him the "Miles Standish of Kansas." In the South Mr. Lawrence was not distinguished from the abolitionists, and after John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, where he used some of the rifles furnished by Mr. Lawrence for the Kansas settlers, Senator Jefferson Davis alluded to Mr. Lawrence as the "backer of John Brown." . . . John Brown's son was concealed in Brookline several days at Mr. Bowditch's house while the United States authorities were trying to arrest him for his part in the affair.

(d.) So great was the opposition to these [Brookline] meetings that Mr. Bowditch was obliged to post the notices at night, and even then half of them were torn down before morning. . . . Miss Susan Cabot and Mrs. Eliza Lee Follen, widow of Dr. Charles Follen, were most zealous advocates of anti-slavery, and were always present at these meetings.

(e.) Mr. Loring was living in the Searle house, the other half of which was occupied by George Searle. This house was situated on Cypress street, at the corner of which is now Searle avenue, but has since been removed to the marshes near the Parkway.

ADDENDA.

1. Lewis Tappan, the noted New York abolitionist, lived in Brookline from 1816-1830.
 2. During the movement in Brookline, a former citizen of the town, Samuel Aspinwall Goddard, was writing numerous anti-slavery letters and articles in Birmingham, England.
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AUTHORITIES.

1. William I. Bowditch.
2. William D. Philbrick.
3. Dr. Augustine Shurtleff.
4. Thomas W. Higginson.
5. Mrs. Edward S. Philbrick.
6. J. Emory Hoar.
7. Martin P. Kennard.
8. Mrs. Henry V. Poor.
9. A. Warren Goddard.
10. Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney.
11. George S. Cushing.
12. John J. May.
13. Edward Atkinson.
14. Fugitive Slave Days. *Bearse.*
15. Memorial History of Boston.
16. Underground Railroad. *Siebert.*
17. Statement by William Crafts.
18. Memoir of Samuel E. Sewall. *Tiffany.*
19. Memoir of W. L. Garrison. *His sons.*
20. New England Magazine. 1890.
21. Sketches of Brookline. *Woods.*
22. Scrap Book of Theodore Parker.

Brookline Historical Publication Society

PUBLICATIONS, NOS. 19-20.

SOME WORKS

Relating to Brookline, Massachusetts, from its Settlement to the Year 1900.

BY CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON.

During occasional leisure moments in 1894-97, while librarian of the Brookline Public Library, I collected, arranged, and catalogued works which might serve to illustrate the history of Brookline and its people. This is not an attempt to record every printed sketch of every citizen, however desirable that might be, nor to make an exhaustive list of references to the town, such as the reference in Wood's New England's prospect or that in the American Monthly Register for 1836 (volume 8). A sketch, possibly by Rev. Cotton Brown, referred to by Dr. Pierce, I have not been able to see. Family histories of local interest are mentioned, if they are to be found in the town library. Articles of the same nature in the genealogical collections are indexed in Durrie's *Bibliographia genealogica Americana*, and need no record here. The necrologies of colleges and societies contain accounts of so many Brookline men, now that the town is closely allied with Boston, that a list would include names unknown, except as they stand for a few years in the tax lists, and of no influence upon our history. I cannot hope that the record of town publications is complete, although I have included many leaflets and broadsides.

I am much indebted for favors to Mr. H. C. Wellman, the present librarian; to Miss Louisa M. Hooper of the library, who has given me constant aid; to Mr. E. W. Baker, town clerk; and to Mr. A. C. Potter of the Harvard College Library.

H. C. L. refers to the Harvard College Library; Bos. P. L. refers to the Boston Public Library; S. O. refers to the Selectmen's office; T. C. refers to the Town Clerk's office; other references are to the Boston Athenæum, the State Library, or to the shelves in the Brookline Public Library, B. R. meaning the Brookline Room, and R. R. the reading room or the reference room.

Adams, George. Environs of Boston. An almanac and business directory of the cities of Roxbury, Cambridge, and Charlestown, and the towns of Dorchester, Brookline, Brighton, Medford, Somerville, and Chelsea. For the year 1849. Boston Athenæum

Number 2. With a map. Brookline directory, p. 147; omnibuses, p. 160; post office, p. 165; history, p. 171.

No. 3, p. 112, has an account of Rev. John Pierce.

Adams, Hannah. A memoir, written by herself; with additional notices by a friend [Mrs. Eliza B. Lee]. Boston, 1832. *Portrait.*

B. R. 4.9

Inserted: Hannah Adams, author and historian. By Mrs. E. M. Brackett. Cut from the *Woman's Journal*, August 10, 1895. See also *New England Magazine* for May, 1894.

Addison, Daniel Dulany. Description of the proposed church for All Saints Parish, Brookline, Massachusetts. With plan and pictures of church and parish buildings. Printed for the parish, 1895. B. R. 9.2

Cram, Wentworth & Goodhue, architects.

"Growth and prospects of All Saints parish," p. 7.

All Saints church. See Brookline, Mass. *All Saints church.*

Amory, Thomas Coffin. Materials for a history of the family of John Sullivan, of Berwick, New England. Cambridge, 1893. 8°.

B. R. 22.4

Rawson road, formerly called Sullivan road from this family, is named for the mother of Mrs. J. Murray Kay.

Aspinwall, Dr. William. Journal.

In *Boston Transcript*, June 15, 1857.

[**Aspinwall, Hon. William.**] William Aspinwall. Town money paid to him and his father between 1870 and 1878 only. B. R.

Apparently a campaign broadside, dated November 10, 1886.

Aspinwall and Lincoln, engineers. Corey hill terraces, Brookline.

Plan of lots owned by Eben D. Jordan, Esq.

H. C. L. 3342

View and plan: broadside. [1891 or earlier.]

Atkinson, William Parsons. To the parents of the pupils attending the Brookline High School. B. R. 17.19

A justification of his management of the high school, which had been severely criticised by the school committee.

the first of these was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population. This was due to a number of factors, including the high birth rate, immigration, and the acquisition of new territory.

The second factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing economy. This was due to a number of factors, including the discovery of gold and silver, the growth of manufacturing, and the expansion of trade.

The third factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing military. This was due to a number of factors, including the growth of the army and navy, and the acquisition of new weapons and technology.

The fourth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing influence in the world. This was due to a number of factors, including the growth of the United States' power, and the acquisition of new territories and colonies.

The fifth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing culture. This was due to a number of factors, including the growth of the United States' arts and sciences, and the acquisition of new ideas and values.

The sixth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of free people. This was due to a number of factors, including the growth of the United States' economy, and the acquisition of new territories and colonies.

The seventh factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of slaves. This was due to a number of factors, including the growth of the United States' economy, and the acquisition of new territories and colonies.

The eighth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of Native Americans. This was due to a number of factors, including the growth of the United States' economy, and the acquisition of new territories and colonies.

The ninth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of immigrants. This was due to a number of factors, including the growth of the United States' economy, and the acquisition of new territories and colonies.

The tenth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of people of color. This was due to a number of factors, including the growth of the United States' economy, and the acquisition of new territories and colonies.

The eleventh factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of people of different religions. This was due to a number of factors, including the growth of the United States' economy, and the acquisition of new territories and colonies.

The twelfth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of people of different languages. This was due to a number of factors, including the growth of the United States' economy, and the acquisition of new territories and colonies.

The thirteenth factor was the fact that the United States had a large and growing population of people of different cultures. This was due to a number of factors, including the growth of the United States' economy, and the acquisition of new territories and colonies.

Bacon, Edwin Munroe. Walks about Brookline.

446.7

In his Walks and rides in the country about Boston.

Bailey, Franklin Ladd. Genealogy of Thomas Ruggles of Roxbury, 1637, *etc.* 1896. pp. 44. B. R.

An insertion after page 12 seems to prove that Edward Devotion the benefactor (d. 1744) was a son of Edward the emigrant, and that the will (Muddy River records, p. 660) should read: Hon'd Father *Edward*.

Baker, Benjamin Franklin. Reminiscences concerning the foundation and early days of the Public Library of Brookline, by B. F. Baker, one of the first trustees and long-time secretary of the board. With appendix to 1897. B. R. 18.16

In 40th annual report of the trustees, pp. 7-11, 21-37. More extended than the account in the Town Report.

Baker, Edward Wild. Town papers.

B. R. 3.5

Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 17.

I. Arrival of tea in Boston, 1774. II. Valuation of Brookline, 1792. III. Tax notice, 1816. IV. "Military apparatus" in town, 1816. V. Notification of town meeting, 1822.

Beacon Street: Its improvement in Brookline by connection with Commonwealth avenue. History of the movement, arguments of Moses Williams, Esq., counsel for the town of Brookline, and Clement K. Fay, Esq., counsel for the West End Land Company, together with the statements of Mr. Henry M. Whitney, and other prominent citizens, in favor of the petition of the selectmen for authority to lay out Beacon street as a townway before the legislative committee on roads and bridges. Brookline, 1887, pp. 65. B. R., 3.26

Bellows, Henry Whitney. Relation of Christianity to human nature: a sermon preached at the ordination of Mr. F. N. Knapp, as colleague pastor of the First congregational church in Brookline, Oct. 6, 1847. Boston, 1847. B. R. 13.8

Together with the charge by the senior pastor and the order of services.

Biographical review, vol. 25, containing life sketches of leading citizens of Norfolk county, Massachusetts. Boston, 1898. *Portraits*.

R. R.

See also: "Men of progress. Massachusetts, 1896."—"One of a thousand. Massachusetts, 1896."—Biographical Encyclopædia of Massachusetts of the nineteenth century. 2 vols. 1879.—"Boston of today, 1892." etc.

Blue book. See Brookline, Mass. Blue book.

Bolton, Charles Knowles. Brookline: the history of a favored town. Brookline, 1897. *Portraits, plates, and map.* B. R. 3.4

Contents:—"The hamlet of Muddy River," p. 9; Colonial Brookline, p. 19; Early families, p. 25; The revolution, p. 33; The nineteenth century, p. 50; The civil war, p. 59; Attempts at annexation, p. 76; The last quarter of the nineteenth century, p. 83; Brookline in literature and the arts, p. 97; The schools, p. 111; Libraries, p. 123; Outlines of church history (by denominations), p. 130; Police department, p. 158; Fire department, p. 160; Geology, by D. S. Sanford, p. 163; Botany, by E. G. Cummings, p. 169; Birds, by R. H. Howe, Jr., p. 173; Grantees, 1635, p. 185; Brookline citizens in 1679, p. 189; Founders of the church, 1717, p. 191; Soldiers and sailors in the civil war, p. 193; List of postmasters since 1829, p. 198; List of Public Library trustees, p. 199; Index, pp. 201-213.

The map, drawn by Hector J. Hughes, shows original grants, old roads, water courses, old houses, hills, etc.

Corrections: Plate opp. page 21 should read: He died here in 1744.

Page 27, line 2 from bottom: for *son Edward* perhaps read *brother Edward*. See under Bailey above.

Page 31, line 2: for *son* read *grandson*.

Page 31, line 7: for *brother* read *uncle*.

Page 101, line 19: for *Dinan* read *Diman*.

Page 110, line 13: for *in Brookline* read *by them*.

Plate opp. page 121 should read: Mrs. A. T. Waite.

Page 133, line 8: The seven o'clock bell was first suggested by Mr. Knapp, and has been rung regularly except during the construction of the present stone church.

Plate opp. page 169: omit "in 1861-65."

Captain Isaac Gardner, Jr., of Brookline, the first Harvard graduate killed in the Revolution; illustrating the duties performed by an efficient town officer in colonial times. Brookline, 1895. B. R. 4.6

Reprinted from the *New England Magazine* for March, 1895.

Page 110: the diary mentioned is said to be imaginary. The title "Captain" has been questioned. It is said that Heath brought Gardner home at night.

Papers of the White family, of Brookline, 1650-1807. B. R. 3.5

Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 4. Prepared by C. K. Bolton. See "Corrections," vol. 1, p. iii. Page 39: cross out "169—" at foot.

Some works relating to Brookline, Massachusetts, from its settlement to the year 1900. B. R. 3.5

Brookline historical publication society publications, Nos. 19-20. This bibliography.

Bolton, Ethel Stanwood. A history of the Stanwood family in America. Boston, 1899. E. St 335

Pages 200, 243, 247, 256.

Boston, Mass. *Commission to investigate the subject of the annexation of certain neighboring cities and towns.* Report. Boston, 1873. B. R. 3.19
City document, Boston, No. 105. Map missing.

Record Commission. Report, containing the Roxbury land and church records. [Vol. 6, for 1881.] Boston, 1881. B. R. 22.9
Many Brookline families were connected with the church in Roxbury.

Boston Traveller. Incomes of the citizens of Boston and other cities and towns in Massachusetts. Boston, 1866-'67. 2 v. in 1. [Boston *Traveller* extra.] B. R. 3.32
For Brookline lists, see vol. 1, p. 19, vol. 2, p. 28.

[**Bowditch, William Ingersoll.**] The case of Mr. George J. Walther. [1872.] B. R. 4.24
"Prosecution of Mr. Walther for taking care of his flowers on Sunday."

Boylston, Rebecca. (Mrs. J. C. Clark.) A letter to Edward Boylston. Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 1. B. R. 3.5
People and events in Brookline in 1810.

Briggs, Katherine Robinson. Brookline in the Civil War. B. R. 3.5
Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 10.

Bromley, G. W. & Co. Atlas of the town of Brookline, Mass. Philadelphia, 1888. R. R.
—Same, 1893. R. R.

Brookline, Mass. Acts and laws relating to the town of Brookline, together with the town by-laws, building laws, regulations of public library, the water ordinances, and police regulations. Brookline, Mass., 1899. B. R. 1.6
Compiled by B. F. Baker.
Maps of Brookline in 1728 by James Blake, Jun., in 1794 by Jonathan Kingsbury, Jun., in 1830 by John G. Hales, and in 1844 by E. F. Woodward. The last-named map has pictures of the Town Hall, First Parish, Baptist, and Harvard churches

Act and votes in relation to sewer assessments. S. O.; B. R.

Additional by-laws, adopted June 3, 1857. Approved by the court of common pleas, June 9, 1857. Boston, 1857. 4 pp. H. C. L.

Additional by-laws, July, 1874. T. C.; B. R. 1.6.1

Brookline, Mass. Annual report of the town officers, and the town records, for the year ending Jan. 31, 1857-99. Brookline [etc.] 1858-99. B. R. 1.4

The reports for 1856/57-79/80 are entitled Treasurer's report [etc.]; for 1880/81-1883/84, Annual reports; and for 1884/85-1892/93, Town records and reports of town officers. "193d" is for the year ending Jan. 31, 1899.

[Annual reports. With warrants and other papers inserted.] Brookline, 1843-1888. 10 v. B. R. 1.3

Mr. Edward S. Philbrick's copy, labelled 1843-1888. Vol. 1 has school reports, etc.

Architects', contractors', and material dealers' directory of Boston, Cambridge, Chelsea, and Brookline. Boston, 1887. Bos. P. L.

Blue book 1885, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1897, 1899. Boston, 1885- B. R. 19.4

"The first edition of a Brookline blue book," 1885, published by The Observer Co., 105 Summer street, Boston. Page 51 is a view of the Corey-Sears home-stead, Washington street, near Beacon street, torn down in 1897. 1885, 1887: "Brookline and Longwood." 1887-89 published by the Advertiser Publishing Co., 93 Federal street, Boston, E. A. Jones, manager. 1887 is "Second." 1890-1895 published by E. A. Jones, 79 Milk street, with map after 1890. 1894, Library copy lacks the map.

Brookline, Jamaica Plain, and West Roxbury directory for 1868, 1871. Boston, 1868, 71. B. R. 19.8

No. 1 published by Dean Dudley; No. 2 by Dudley & Greenough. Each with map of Brookline and West Roxbury. No. 1 has an historical sketch by Bradford Kingman; No. 2 has one by Dean Dudley.

—Same, 1873/4. Boston, 1873. State library

By-laws in relation to the construction of buildings, and in relation to plumbing. Brookline, 1896. Bos. P. L.; B. R. 1.18

By-laws in relation to the construction of buildings, and in relation to plumbing, in the town of Brookline. Brookline, 1889, 1899. B. R. 1.18

By-laws of the town of Brookline, 1847, '71, '74, '75, '78, '80, '81. Boston and Brookline, 1870-'82. 10 pamphlets. B. R. 1.6.1

By-laws of the town of Brookline, adopted March 8, 1847. [With "Additional by-laws" to 1855.] Boston, 1855. B. R. 1.6.1

By-laws of the town of Brookline, adopted April 4, 1881. As amended, and with additions, to Feb. 1, 1892. Brookline, 1892. B. R. 1.6.1

—Same, for Oct. 14, 1896, March 1, 1897. Bos. P. L.; B. R. 1.6.1
See also: Brookline, Mass. *Committee on by-laws*.

- Brookline, Mass.** By-laws relating to the public health. [Brookline, 1871.] B. R. 1.17
 [Collection of ballots.] B. R. 1.5
 Given by Mr. B. F. Baker in 1897.
- Commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the declaration of independence by the town, July 4, 1876.** B. R. 1.16
- Directory for 1873-4.** B. R. 19.9
 Historical account of Brookline by Dean Dudley.
 Interleaved, and has a few notes.
- Directory for 1875.** Brookline, Mass., 1875. B. R. 19.10
 "The first number" A very good historical sketch, pp 17-39. Published by W. S. Adams & Co.
- Directory for 1877/8-1885/6, 1887-94, 1898, 1899.** B. R. 19.11
 Map in 1887 and after. 1879/80 was No. 6. Published by Greenough & Co.
 See also Spencer's Brookline directory, below.
- Map of the town of Brookline, Mass.** Made by order of the town authorities from actual survey. 1855. Scale, 800 feet to an inch. B. R.
- Muddy River and Brookline town records 1634-1838, 1838-1857, 1858-1871, 1872-1884.** 4 vols. Boston, 1875. 8°. B. R. 1.8
- Muddy River poor rate, 1693.** R. R.
 In Boston record commissioners 10th report, p. 134.
- Muddy River list, 1701.** [Polls.] R. R.
 In the same, p. 150.
- Muddy River petition, 1704.** [To be a town.] R. R.
 In the same, p. 111.
- Notices of town meetings, 1857-1878.** [Warrants.] B. R. 1.13
 Fairly complete to 1872. Collected and bound in 1897.
 See also Annual reports, 1843-1888 above.
- Official programme for the celebration of July 4th, 1898, by the town.** B. R. 24.2
 Cover and eight pages. C. A. W. Spencer, secretary of the committee.
- Proceedings at the dedication of the Town Hall, February 22, 1873.** B. R. 1.7
 Brookline, 1873.
 Containing the inaugural address by Robert C. Winthrop.
- Proposed by-laws.** B. R.
 Broadside, dated April 13th, 1875.

Brookline, Mass. Ready reference book of Brookline and Longwood.

[1886.] Boston, [1885.] 12°.

B. R. 19.5

Views of Town Hall, of Brookline from Corey hill (2 pictures), church of the New Jerusalem, Public Library, Methodist church, Harvard church, Baptist church, St. Paul's church, church of Our Saviour, First Parish, St. Mary's. Raymond and Fox, publishers.

Records of Brookline men (1897) who served in the Civil War.

Personal returns on postal cards, collected by C. K. Bolton.

B. R. 4.22

Reports of town officers and committees under the several articles in the warrant for the annual town meeting, 1874. Boston, 1874.

T. C.; B. R.

Report of town officers and committees, June 22, 1874. Boston, 1874.,

H. C. L.; T. C.; B. R.

Scrap-book, No. 2. Brookline schools, libraries, families, politics, homes, citizens, churches, events. Finished 1897.

B. R. 24.2

Scrap-book, No. 3. Brookline firms, soldiers, licenses, homes, etc.

B. R. 24.3

Spencer's Brookline directory for 1894, 1895/6, 1896/7. No more published.

B. R. 19.6

1894 has views of: The interior of the Public Library, the churches, Town Hall, proposed high school, Devotion and Lincoln schools, and the Riverdale Casino.

Tax list, 1867-

See "List of taxes" under *Assessors* below.

Town records.

In Annual town reports. See also Muddy River and Brookline records, above.

Accountant. Report of the town accountant.

B. R. 1.4

In Annual town reports. First, dated Feb. 21, 1898.

All Saints Church. Year book, for the year ending Easter, 1896, 1897.

B. R. 9.3

With sermons by the rector.

Assessors. Assessors' notices, 1855, '58-'65, '67-'71, '75, '76.

B. R. 1.12

Collected and bound in 1897.

List of taxes assessed in the town of Brookline and the names of the taxpayers for the years 1851, 52, 53. Boston, 1854. 8°. B. R. 1.9
By streets. One division is: "Shipyard, Sewall's avenue, Longwood territory, etc."

For 1854 (Boston, 1855) - 1866: Tax list, 1867-'99.

T. C.

Also in Annual town reports.

B. R. 1.4

- Brookline, Mass. Assessors. Reports.** B. R. 1.4
 In Annual town reports. Also printed separately.
 Same as "List of taxes" and "Tax list" above.
- Street list of poll tax payers, 1891-'93, 1897-'99. Brookline, 1891-'93,
 1897-'99. B. R. 1.11
 The lists for 1897 and 1898 read, "Alphabetical street list," etc.
- Auditors. Report of the receipts and expenditures, for the financial
 year ending February 1, 1847-'54. Boston and Brookline. T. C.**
 The first report reads: "Report of the committee for auditing the
 accounts of the Treasurer." The second reads: "The auditors' second
 printed report."
 For continuation see Treasurer's reports.
- Same. For 1850-'54. B. R.
- Estimates for 1877. B. R.
 Broadside.
- Report for the year ending Feb. 1, '77, '78. B. R.
 In Town clerk's office, vol. lettered, "Articles in the warrant, 1874-'78."
- Report, year ending Jan. 31, 1879. S. O.; B. R.
- Baptist church. Brief historical sketch of the Baptist church, with
 the declaration of faith, the church covenant, and a list of the
 officers and members. Constituted June 5, 1828. Brookline,
 1894. B. R. 6.3**
 Revised by Mr. E. P. Vining.
- Catalogue of the Harvard street Baptist Sabbath-school library.
 Boston, 1862. B. R. 6.4
- Celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary, June, 1878. Histori-
 cal discourse by Rev. H. C. Mabie. Brookline, 1878. 8°. B. R. 6.1
- Views of the churches of 1828 and 1878.
- Historical sketch of the First Baptist church, with the declaration
 of faith, the church covenant, and a list of the officers and mem-
 bers. Constituted June 5, 1828. Brookline, 1877. B. R. 6.2
- History of the Baptist church, with the declaration of faith, the
 church covenant, and a list of the officers and members. Boston,
 1861. pp. 40. H. C. L.
- Board of Health. Digest of statutes and ordinances relating to the
 public health, 1876. 1st edition. Boston, 1876. pp. 55+.**
 Bos. P. L.; B. R.

Brookline, Mass. Board of Health. Circular on the prevention of tuberculosis. Issued by the board of health of Brookline. Brookline, 1898. B. R. 1.14

Prepared chiefly by Dr. H. L. Chase.

Report. Boston, 1877.

H. C. L.; B. R.

Report for the year ending January 31, 1890, '92-'94, '96-'97 B. R.

Also in Annual town reports.

Cemetery Committee. Records of the Cemetery committee for the town of Brookline, May 18, 1840—July 5, 1842; also, Records of the building committee for the Town Hall, January 30, 1844—November 10, 1845, also, Records of the finance committee for 1840 of *The Liberator*. B. R. 1.2

MS. given by Mrs. Edward S. Philbrick, Oct., 1890.

Chief of police. Reports.

B. R. 1.4

In Annual town reports.

Annual report, for the year ending February 1, 1877. Boston, 1877. B. R.

—Same. Feb. 1, 1879. Brookline, 1879.

B. R.

Christ church, Longwood. Brief sketch of Christ church, Longwood [1868]. pp. 18. B. R. 15.2

See also the heading "Miles, Henry A." below.

The Christian liturgy, and book of common prayer. Boston, 1845. pp. ix +, 464. Bos. P. L.

—Same, 1847. pp. ix +, 526.

Bos. P. L.

The Gospel church of Brookline, Longwood, 1861. pp. (2), 8. H. C. L.

The Gospel church. The proprietors of Christ church, Longwood.

The organization of the church, the Deed of Trust, and extracts from the records of the trustees and vestry. Boston, 1863. pp. 80. H. C. L.

The ritual of the Gospel church of Brookline, selected from the Christian liturgy of 1847. Boston, 1862. pp. viii, 210. Bos. P. L.

The Gospel church short service, selected from the order of morning prayer of Christ's church, Longwood, for the use of the broad church of America. Boston, 1865. pp. 26 +. Bos. P. L.

Services for the use of the Sunday school. Boston, 1861. pp. 38.

H. C. L.

the first of these, the *Declaration of Independence*, was adopted on July 4, 1776, and the second, the *Constitution of the United States*, was adopted on September 17, 1787.

The *Declaration of Independence* was a statement of the colonies' reasons for separating from Great Britain, and the *Constitution of the United States* was a set of rules for the new government.

The *Declaration of Independence* was signed by the delegates to the Continental Congress, and the *Constitution of the United States* was signed by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

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- Brookline, Mass.** *Church of our Saviour, Longwood.* [Officers, services, etc., 1879, 1883-'85, 1887.] Bos. P. L.
- Citizens' caucus.* Report of committee, March 9, 1886 [for systematizing voting at caucuses]. B. R.
- Mr. Moorfield Storey in MS. added to committee list.
- Notice . . . Plan for voting in citizens' caucuses. 1886. pp. 4. B. R.
- Caucus rules, adopted by the citizens' caucus in 1886. B. R.
- Broadside.
- Collector.* Reports. B. R. 1.4
- In Annual town reports.
- Commissioners of the sinking fund.* Reports. B. R. 1.4
- In Annual town reports.
- Committee and consulting engineers.* Report on the removal of the pumping station, and other work connected with the Brookline water supply. Brookline, 1880. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee of the town for building a road from the end of the mill-dam to Washington street.* Report. B. R. 1.15
- Signed by George Griggs, chairman, Feb. 25, 1853. The committee was appointed Dec. 16, 1850. "Augustus Aspinwall, \$100," added in MS. to the subscribers, page 2. This is Beacon street.
- Committee on a place for a cemetery.* Report [May 9, 1874]. Broadside. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on a system of sewerage.* Report to the Selectmen concerning a system of sewerage, 1875. Boston, 1875. H. C. L.; B. R.
- Committee on additional water supply.* Report, presented Dec. 1, 1887. pp. 4. B. R.
- Committee on baths and wash-houses.* Report, Feb. 1, 1887. S. O.; B. R.
- Committee on building laws.* Report, April 16, 1888. 8 pp. folio. B. R.
- Committee on by-laws.* Report. Brookline, 1871, 1878; 1880. H. C. L.
- Same, 1871, 1874, 1878, 1880. T. C.
- Same, 1878, '80. B. R.
- Additional report. Brookline, 1880. H. C. L.
- Same, 1878, '80. T. C.; B. R.
- See also By-laws above.
- Committee on care and management of the public bath.* Reports. B. R. 1.4
- In Annual town reports. First, dated Feb. 26, 1898.
- Committee on certain articles in the warrant.* Report for the special town meeting of Dec. 4, 1889. B. R.

Brookline, Mass. *Committee on county legislation.* Report of the special town meeting, Sept. 16, 1896, Nov. 18, 1896. B. R. 20.3

Report, Dec. 16, 1896. B. R.

In Report of the Selectmen of Brookline on the articles in the warrant.
Proposed legislation to define and limit the powers of Norfolk county commissioners.

Committee on extension of the water works. Report of committee appointed July 26, 1887. Brookline, 1888. B. R.

Report, Feb., 1892. Brookline, 1892. B. R.

Committee on fire-alarm telegraph. Report, Feb. 8, 1886. S. O.; B. R.
[Broadside, dated Nov. 8th, 1886.] B. R.

Committee on fire department. Report [by] Charles K. Kirby, Horace James, Marshall Russell, J. Thos. Waterman, A. Kenrick, Jr. B. R.

Committee on "Goddard Heights." Report [Dec. 5, 1874.] pp. 3.
T. C.; B. R.

Committee on improved public bathing facilities. Report, October 24, 1895. Brookline, 1895. B. R.

Committee on memorial tablets. Report. B. R. 1.4
Annual town report, 1885.

Committee on metropolitan system of drainage. [Report, April 5, 1886.]
B. R.

Committee on new police station. Report [April 14, 1894]. Broad-
side. T. C.; B. R.

Committee on new town hall. Report [on bills and claims, Jan. 13, 1875]. T. C.; B. R.

Committee on planting trees. Reports. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports.

Committee on rates and regulations for the use of water. Report; and an ordinance to establish the Brookline water board. Boston, 1875.
H. C. L.; T. C.; B. R.

Committee on rules and regulations for the water board. Report, April 6, 1876. pp. 8. B. R.

Committee on salaries. Report [by Abijah W. Goddard and four others]. B. R.

- Brookline, Mass.** *Committee on sewer assessments.* Report for the year ending Feb. 1, 1878. Brookline, 1878. T. C.; B. R.
- Minority report [by] William Aspinwall, H. M. Whitney. B. R.
- Committee on sewer and sidewalk assessments.* Report [Feb. 11, 1879]. S. O.; B. R.
- Committee on soldiers' & sailors' memorial structure.* Report, April 11, 1874; December 14, 1874. B. R.
- Committee on street lighting.* Report, April 15, 1885. B. R.
- Committee on street lights.* Report to the meeting, March 31, 1890. S. O.; T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on waste material.* Report of sub-committee [H. Lincoln Chase and others]. pp. 4. B. R.
- Committee on water supply.* See *Committee to examine the cause*, etc.
- Committee on the approaches to the Brookline railroad station.* Report; and report of the selectmen on Article XI. of the town Warrant. Also, supplementary report of the Water board. Brookline, 1883. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on the disposal of waste material.* Report to the annual town meeting, April, 1893. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on the Fire Department.* Report [1875] by Daniel Duffley and H. M. Whitney. H. C. L.; B. R.
- Report [1875]. By Henry V. Poor, W. B. Sears, Daniel Duffley, H. M. Whitney. B. R.
- Minority report. March, 1876. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on the improvement of the acoustics and ventilation of the Brookline Town Hall.* Report by a committee appointed April 16, 1885. Brookline, 1886. With plans. pp. 16. H. C. L. 10366.26; B. R.
- Committee on the Muddy River or Riverdale park.* Report to the meeting, Dec. 4, 1889. S. O.; B. R.
- Committee on the new Baylston-street school-house.* Report [April 18, 1887]. pp. 4. S. O.; B. R.
- Committee on the present and future water supply.* Report. Brookline, 1883. pp. 7. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on the prevention of waste and leakage in the use of water.* Report, Nov. 1, 1887. S. O.
- Report, March 19, 1888; Nov. 1, 1888. B. R.

- Brookline, Mass.** *Committee on the purchase of land for parks and playgrounds.* Report to the special town meeting, Wednesday, December 4, 1889. 7 pp. B. R.
- Committee on the repairs of roads.* Report, 1865. Boston, 1865. pp. 26. H. C. L.; T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on the revision of water rates and water ordinances, rules and regulations.* Report [Nov. 15, 1884]. Brookline, 1884. T. C.; B. R.
- Report [Dec. 12, 1884]. Brookline, 1884. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee on the subject of new school-houses, and their location.* Report. Boston, 1853. pp. 8. H. C. L.
- Committee on the warrant.* Report for the annual town meeting, 1891, '92, '94, '96, '98, '99. T. C.; B. R.
- Same, '95, '97. B. R.
- Committee to examine the accounts of the water board.* Report of committee appointed Jan. 14, 1884. B. R.
- Committee to examine the cause of the alleged impurity of the water from Charles River.* Report on water supply [1879?]. pp. 4. B. R.
- Made by H. M. Whitney, W. H. Lincoln, and four others.
- Supplementary report, with letter of Gen'l George S. Greene. Brookline, 1879. pp. 7. B. R.
- Report; with letters bearing upon the subject from engineers and contractors. Brookline, 1879. pp. 42. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee to examine the sources of water supply.* Report of the joint committee, February 27, 1873. Boston, 1873. H. C. L.
- Report, September, 1873. Boston, 1873. T. C.; B. R.
- With map.
- Report, 1879. H. C. L.
- Committee to investigate the action of the commissioners of Norfolk county in relation to the court house at Dedham.* Report, December, 1896. [Boston], 1896. B. R. 20.5
- See also "Committee on county legislation" above, and the heading "Norfolk county" below.
- Committee to whom was referred the Final report of the Brookline water commissioners.* Report. Boston, 1876. pp. 29. T. C.; B. R.
- Committee upon new by-laws and ordinances.* Report, April, 1874. Boston, 1874. T. C.; B. R.

- Brookline, Mass.** *Committee upon the petition of Mr. Abijah W. Goddard for an abatement of taxes.* Report, April 27, 1877. B. R.
- Committees on sewer assessments, diversion of Muddy River, elevated rail-ways, and annexation to Boston.* Reports, March 25, 1879. Brookline, 1879. T. C.; B. R.
- Committees on the auditors' report, and on Longwood avenue bridge.* Report, April 10, 1877. Brookline, 1877. T. C.; B. R.
- Committees on the electric fire-alarm telegraph, public baths, and wash-houses, Brookline-avenue playground.* Reports, June 30, 1886. pp. 20. S. O.; B. R.
- Committees on the trust funds, and on the fire department.* Reports, April 24, 1877. Brookline, 1877. pp. 14. T. C.; B. R.
- Counsel.* Reports. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports.
- Edward Devotion fund.* The Edward Devotion fund. B. R. 1.4
In Town report, 1883. See also "Bailey, F. L." above.
- Engineer.* Reports of the town engineer. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports.
- Same. For the year ending January 31, 1895-'98. Brookline, 1895-'98. B. R.
Report on construction of main sewer. Brookline, 1878. Map and 8 plates. T. C.; B. R.
- Engineers of the fire department.* Fifth annual report. Boston, 1876. B. R.
—Same. Annual report of the chief engineer for the year ending Feb. 1, 1877. Boston, 1877. B. R.
- Statutes, town by-laws, and rules and regulations, adopted October 30, 1871. Boston, 1871. B. R.
- Fire engineers.* Reports. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports.
- Report for the year ending Jan. 31, 1892, '97. Brookline, 1892, '97. B. R.
- First Parish church.* Catalogue of library belonging to the Brookline (First Parish) Sunday school, April, 1841. Boston. B. R. 13.4
Elizabeth A. Davis's copy.
- Catalogue, April, 1852. Cambridge, 1852. H. C. L.

Brookline, Mass. *First Parish church.* Catalogue of the library of the First parish Sunday-school, September, 1857. Cambridge, 1857. B. R. 13.4.1

Order of exercises at the dedication of the house of the First Congregational society. Brookline, December 1st, 1848. Bos. P. L. Broadside.

Organization for 1899-1900 and minister's report for 1898-9. Brookline, 1899. B. R. 13.10

Records of baptisms, marriages, and deaths for 100 years [1718-1817]. B. R. 3.5

Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 8.

Harvard church. Anniversary exercises, May 6, 1879. [Boston, 1879.] pp. 7. Bos. P. L.

Catalogue of books in the Sabbath school library. Boston, 1858.

Catalogue of books in the Sabbath school library, Sept., 1863. Boston, 1868. B. R.

Constitution and by-laws, and articles of faith and covenant, with registers of members, March 1, 1872. Cambridge, 1872. B. R. 8.2

—The same. May 1, 1879. Brookline, 1879. Bos. P. L. H. C. L.

In memoriam Martin Luther Hall, born February 23, 1802; died February 20, 1875. [Boston, 1875.] B. R. 4.11

Installation of Rev. Reuben Thomas. [Brookline, 1875.] B. R. 8.4
Order of service.

Monthly record. Brookline, Mass., January, 1878. pp. 4. Bos. P. L.

Sunday school library. [Catalogue.] pp. 12. Bos. P. L.

Supplement No. 6 to Manual of Harvard church, Brookline, Mass., January 1st, 1878. Bos. P. L.

High school. Catalogue of the public high school, 1843-4. Boston, 1844. H. C. L.

Wilder Dwight's copy. "Requirements for admission" on page 9 crossed out. Pages 11-12 have "History of the school."

Charts showing the growth of the school.

In Town report, 1896.

Course of study in the Brookline high school, with suggestions regarding the method of teaching certain branches, etc. Boston, 1873. pp. 11. Bos. P. L.

Brookline, Mass. High school. Directory for the year 1893/4—
1898/9. Boston and Brookline, 1893-'99. B. R. 17.3

Outline of work in the Brookline high school. [Brookline, 1898.]
B. R. 17.20

[Report of committee] 1888 [with course of study]. pp. 7.

Highways. Highway districts. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports, 1886, 1898.

Inspector of buildings. Reports. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports.

Inspector of milk and veterinary inspector. Reports. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports. Appended to reports of Board of health.

Joint committee on water supply. Reports, Feb. 6, 1873; Feb. 27,
1873; 31st March, 1873. T. C.; B. R.

Leyden congregational church. Manual [with List of members July
first, 1898]. B. R. 8.10

Map. [Historical map.] B. R.
A wall map by G. H. Walker & Co. was annotated by the History com-
mittee of the Education society, and a few copies were printed in 1897.

The town of Brookline, January 1st, 1886. B. R.

Maps. See Aspinwall and Lincoln above; Brookline, Mass. Acts
and laws; French, Alexis H.; Whitman, H. T.; Park Commis-
sioners (p. 123); Olmsted, F. L. & J. C.; and titles entered under
Plan, General plan, etc., in heavy faced type.

Norfolk unitarian church. Dedication of the chapel of the church, and
consecration of the corner stone, Oct. 30, 1890. pp. (15). State library

Overseers of the poor. Reports. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports.

Reports for the year ending January 31, 1897-'98. Brookline,
1897-'98. B. R.

Brookline, Mass. *Park commissioners.* Report for the year ending Jan. 31, 1896-'97. B. R.

Also in Annual town reports.

See also reports of the Department of parks, Boston.

General plan for the sanitary improvement of Muddy River, and for completing a continuous promenade between Boston Common and Jamaica Pond. 1881. B. R.

Outline of the revised plan for the parkway and sanitary improvement of Muddy River, showing the proposed change in the town boundary, and the relation of the proposed pleasure ground to the neighboring streets, and to the lately suggested revision of the railroad arrangements between Chapel and Longwood stations. December, 1889. B. R.

Parkway. Outline of revised plan for the parkway. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town report 1890.

Pierce division, No. 86, Sons of Temperance. Constitution and by-laws. Boston, 1861. B. R. 28.2

Police department. Statutes, by-laws, rules and regulations for the government of the Brookline police. Adopted by the board of selectmen, Feb. 3, 1874. Boston, 1874. B. R.

Public baths. Reports of the building committee and of the committee on care and management. With an appendix containing a description of the buildings, illustrations, schedule of hours, etc. Brookline, 1897. 3 plates. B. R. 23.2
See also Annual town report 1897, page 275.

Public Library. Annual report of the trustees 1866, 1870-99. B. R. 18.20
1866 is "ninth." 1870 is "thirteenth." 1897 (fortieth) has a history of the library. For other years see the Annual town reports.
Includes reports of Treasurer and Librarian.

—For 1867, '68, '69, etc. (10th, 11th, 12th). Bos. P. L.

Brookline library bulletin. B. R. 18.4

Vols. I-III. October, 1894, to June, 1897. Brookline, Mass., 1897. 8°.

Vol. IV. October, 1897, to June, 1898. 8°.

BULLETIN, Vol. V. October, 1898—. Small quarto. Five numbers each year.

Index to Miss Woods's Historical sketches in number for April, 1895;

Sketch of the library, February, 1896; Manuscripts in the library (partial

list) April, 1895; Trustees, 1857-'97, February, 1896.

Brookline, Mass. *Public Library*. Bulletin, 75, 76, 79-84. Bos. P. L.

—Same, 1877-'83 (May), 1888 (Feb.-Nov.). B. R.

Catalogue, December 2, 1857. Boston, 1857. 24 pp. B. R. 18.13

The library was first opened December 2, 1857.

Catalogue. Boston, 1865. B. R. 18.5

Containing an introductory sketch of the library which states that this is the third catalogue compiled; also Rules and regulations adopted March 25, 1861; trustees 1864-65; and trustees of the library from its commencement.

Mr. J. Emory Hoar was the librarian.

Catalogue. Cambridge, 1873. B. R. 18.8

With historical preface.

Catalogue: Supplement 1873-81. Compiled by the librarian [Mary

A. Bean]. Brookline, 1881. B. R. 18.9

—Interleaved copy. 2 vols. B. R. 18.10

Catalogue of English prose fiction, January, 1895. Arranged alphabetically by authors and titles with historical and juvenile works indicated. Brookline, 1895. B. R. 18.11

—Second edition, corrected. Brookline, 1895. B. R. 18.12

Catalogue of the music library. [Brookline, 1895.] 16°. B. R. 18.1

Catalogue of music, corrected to June, 1897. Brookline, 1897.

Compiled by Louisa M. Hooper. B. R. 18.1.1

A classed catalogue of the Brookline public library; with an alphabetical index. Boston, 1859. pp. xii., 95. Bos. P. L.; B. R. 18.13.1

Finding list for alcoves I., II., IX. and X., fiction, juvenile department, etc. [1871?]. B. R. 18.18

Information for readers. Compiled by the librarian [C. K. Bolton].

Brookline: Issued by the trustees. 1896. B. R. 18. 2

Lettered "Hand-Book" on the cover.

Containing views of the library, book hall, north wing, and Gardner hall; historical sketch, library trustees, information for readers, periodicals, 100 good novels 100 good books for boys and girls, and regulations.

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Brookline, Mass. *Public Library.* Manuscripts; including those given by the Misses Clark and Miss Susan G. Whyte. B. R.

For a partial list see Brookline library bulletin, vol. 1, No. 4.

[Portraits of trustees.]

B. R.

A nearly complete collection, representing fairly well the leading men of the town from 1857 to 1900.

Regulations, adopted December 18th, 1889. Brookline, 1890.

B. R. 18.17

The rules and regulations of the public library of Brookline, established, by vote of the town, March 30, 1857. Boston, 1857.

B. R. 18.14

Report of the library trustees on the regulations of the public library, to the special town meeting, Monday, July 8, 1889. B. R.

—Same, Wednesday, December 4, 1889. [MS.]

B. R.

Rules and regulations. March 25, 1861. [Brookline, 1861.]

B. R. 18.14.1

The Sharp papers in the public library.

B. R. 3.5

Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 2.

Deeds, wills, etc. Prepared by C. K. Bolton.

Special report of the board of trustees upon the library lot and building. March 29, 1867. Boston, 1867. B. R. 18. 15

See also Mr. Baker's history of the library in the pamphlet edition of the 40th annual report of the trustees, 1897, page 29 *et seq.*

Public Schools. Course of study, 1895; arithmetic. [Brookline, 1895.]

B. R. 17.16

Course of study for the grammar and primary schools. Adopted, September, 1879. Brookline, 1879. B. R.

Course of study, geography, 1894: outlines of geography for primary and grammar schools. [Brookline, 1894.] B. R. 17.13

Course of study in elementary science for primary and grammar grades, 1895. [Brookline, 1895.] B. R. 17.18

Course of study in history, 1894. [Brookline, 1894.] B. R. 17.14

A list of books selected for the use of the pupils of the public schools of Brookline, March, 1879. Boston, 1879. B. R. 17.10

- Brookline, Mass. *Public Schools.*** Outline of instruction given in nature study and elementary science, in primary and grammar schools, during the year ending June, 1892. [Brookline, 1892.]
B. R. 17.12
- Reading in co-ordination with history, literature, science, and geography, 1894. [Brookline, 1894.] B. R. 17.15
- Suggestions for a course in reading, 1892. [Brookline, 1892.]
B. R. 17.11
- Text-books and supplementary works used in primary, grammar, and high schools, 1895. [Brookline, 1895.] B. R. 17.17
- Republican club*, 1887. [Platform, etc.] Boston, H. G. Collins, 1887.
State library
- Saint Mark's church.* The dedication. October 14, 15, 18, 1896.
Portraits and illustration. B. R. 10.1
- Sanitary agent.* Reports. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports.
Appended to reports of Board of health.
- St. Mary's church.* Constitution and by-laws of the Young Catholic friend society, connected with St. Mary's church. Boston, 1855.
B. R. 7.1
- St. Paul's church.* Order of services at [its] consecration, Dec. 23, 1852. Boston, 1852. pp. 17. Bos. P. L.
- Report of the rector [Francis Wharton] of St. Paul's church, for the parochial year ending May 6, 1868. Cambridge, 1868. pp. 6.
H. C. L.; B. R.
- Report for the parochial year ending June 18, 1864. Boston, 1864. pp. 20. H. C. L.
- Catalogue of books in the Sunday-school library. Boston, 1864.
B. R. 9.4
- School Committee.* By-laws for the regulation of the Brookline public schools, 1855, '56, '58, '67, '71, '79. Boston, 1855-79. B. R. 17.9
- Regulations of the public schools, adopted by the School Committee, March, 1879. Brookline, 1879. B. R.
- Report, March 2, 1840. T. C.

Brookline, Mass. School Committee. Report, March, 1846; for the year 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852/53—1870/71; for the year ending Feb. 1, 1872—1880; for the year ending Jan. 31, 1881—99. B. R. 17.8

H. C. L. has report, March 2, 1840, and later.

"For 1860/61, with the by-laws revised March, 1861."

See also Annual town reports.

Report on additional accommodations [March 25, 1879.] pp. 3.
T. C.; B. R.

Report on additional accommodations for public schools. [June 9, 1879.] pp. 8. T. C.; B. R.

Report of the examination committee of Brookline schools. Boston, 1873.

Supplementary report [recommending the erection of a Drill Hall]. 1889. B. R.

Selectmen. Report [May 9, 1874]. Broadside. T. C.; B. R.

Estimates for appropriation, for the year 1876. Broadside. B. R.

Quarterly exhibit of the appropriations and expenditures of the town [Feb. 1, May 1, Aug. 1, Nov. 1 each year], 1874-'83. B. R.

The library lacks: Feb., 1875; Feb., 1877; Feb., 1878; Feb., 1879; Feb., 1880; Feb., Aug., Nov., 1881; 1882; Feb., 1883.

These numbers may or may not have appeared.

See also under *Treasurer*.

Report in relation to the new cemetery on Grove street. Boston, 1874. H. C. L.; S. O.; B. R.

Report on municipal lighting to the special town meeting, Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1896. B. R. 1.10

In Report of the Selectmen of Brookline on the articles in the warrant, pp. 23-51.

—Same. For 1881, June, 1883, 1886, March, 1896. Bos. P. L.

—Same. For June, Dec., 1884. State library

Report on sewerage. July 26, 1869. B. R.

Report [on suits and claims]. May 9, 1874. Broadside. B. R.

Report concerning a system of sewerage. Boston, 1875. T. C.; B. R.

Report in addition to their report on the matter of widening Washington street bridge [April 1, 1875.] Broadside. T. C.; B. R.

Report on the improvement of Brookline avenue [July 11, 1874.] pp. 3. T. C.; B. R.

Brookline, Mass. *Selectmen.* Reports.

B. R. 1.4

In Annual town reports.

Report upon the several articles in the warrant for the town meeting to be held Nov. 30, 1874 (map Brookline avenue playground); May 25, 1875, Dec. 30, '75 (with sewer map); March 20, '76, Dec. 12, '76; Jan. 23, '77; March 27, '77; March 26, '78; July 2, '78; July 17, '78; Oct. 10, '78; Location of Station street, and report of the Selectmen upon the articles in the warrant, Feb. 11, '79 (with map); Report upon the articles in the warrant; March 25, '79 (with map of Station street); March 30, '80, and report of the special committee . . . to oppose the annexation of Brookline; Sept. 16, '80; Nov. 22, '80; March 14, '81; March 6, '82; June 22, '82; March 5, '83; for June 6th, '83; June 14th, '83; supplementary report, June 14, '83; Oct. 17, '83; March 17, '84; for April 7, '84; June 4th, '84; Dec. 3, '84; Jan. 2, '85; March 30, '85; Feb. 8, '86; March 30, '86; June 30, '86; Oct. 20, '86; Dec. 20, '86; March 2, '87; March 29, '87; March 30, '87; July 26, '87; Nov. 22, '87; Dec. 1, '87; March 28, '88; April 23, '88; June 28, '88; July 3, '88; Nov. 8, '88; Feb. 20, '89; March 27, '89; July 8, '89; Dec. 4, '89; Jan. 15, '90; March 31, '90; Sept. 18, '90; Jan. 29, '91 (Australian ballot); Feb. 20, '91; March 31, '91; May 20, '91 (plan); Oct. 27, '91; March 30, '92; July 15, '92; Oct. 31, '92; Jan. 25, '93; March 29, '93; April 12, '93; May 15, '93; Oct. 10, '93; Jan. 25, '94 (with bill referred to under the 9th article [conduits]); March 29, '94; May 29, '94; Oct. 30, '94; Jan. 29, '95; March 27, '95; June 28, '95; Oct. 24, '95 (bath house); Jan. 30, '96 (bath house); March 31, '96; June 25, '96; Dec. 16, '96 (county legislation, lighting); Feb. 23, '97; March 31, '97; June 30, '97; Dec. 15, '97 (art. 23, Devotion house); Feb. 9, '98; March 31, '98; June 30, '98 (art. 15, police station); Jan. 10, '99; March 30, '99; July 7, '99; Nov. 9, '99 (Devotion house; Cypress, Harvard, Boylston streets); Dec. 18, '99 (town council plan). T. C.

Nearly complete sets are to be found at the Public Library and at the Selectmen's office.

Report under the several articles in the warrant for the town meeting to be held Nov. 30, 1874, May 25, 1875, Dec. 30, 1875, March 20, 1876, Dec. 12, '76, March 26, '78, March 25, '79, March 30, '80, Nov. 22, 1880, June 22, '82, March 5, '83, March 17, '84, April 7, '84, March 30, '85, March 31, '90, March 30, '92, March 29, '93, April 12, '93, Oct. 24, '95, Jan. 30, '96.

H. C. L.

- Brookline, Mass. *Selectmen*.** Schedule of betterments assessed on Beacon street. [March, 1890.] 7 pp. folio. B. R.
- Supplementary report on street lighting [dated April 23, 1887]. B. R.
- Selectmen and School committee.* Report on sites for high and primary school buildings [1893.] S. O.; B. R.
- [Supplementary report, June 28, 1886.] New grammar school. Broadside. B. R.
- Sewer committee.* Brookline sewer documents. 1876. Boston, 1876. H. C. L.; T. C.; B. R.
- Soldiers' and sailors' monument committee.* Reports [Jan. 17, 1876]. Boston. T. C.; B. R.
- Station.* Plan for the improvement of the approaches to the Brookline station. B. R. 1.4
- In Annual town report, 1884.
- Superintendent of schools.* Manual training in the public schools of Brookline, 1891. Boston, 1891. H. C. L.
- Reports. B. R. 1.4
- In Annual town reports.
- Superintendent of streets and sewers.* Reports. B. R. 1.4
- In Annual town reports. Also reprinted.
- Superintendent of wires and lights.* Reports. B. R. 1.4
- In Annual town reports.
- Town clerk.* Report on the vital statistics. B. R. 1.4
- In Annual town reports.
- Town Hall.* [Dedicatory exercises, Feb. 22, 1873.] B. R. 1.7.1
- Newspaper clippings.
- Treasurer.* Report of the cost of the construction, extension, and maintenance of the water works beyond the sale of the bonds. [April 29, 1879]. pp. 3. T. C.; B. R.
- Quarterly exhibit, 1886. May 1st, August 1st, November 1st. B. R.
- Quarterly exhibit of the appropriations, expenditures, receipts and condition of the treasury, to August 1, 1885, Nov. 1, 1885. B. R.
- Report of the receipts and expenditures for the financial year ending February 1, 1855-'99. Boston and Brookline. T. C.
- Also in Annual town reports. See also under *Auditor* above.

Brookline, Mass. Treasurer. Semi-annual exhibit of the appropriations and expenditures, to August 1, 1884. [First.] B. R.
See also under *Selectmen*.

Tuesday club. [Programmes, 1888-1899.] B. R. 28.1

Village brook. The new covered channel. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town report for 1889, 1894.

Walnut Hills cemetery. Rules, regulations, and ordinances. Boston, 1875. B. R. 1.1

By-law in relation to Brookline, 1897. B. R.

Reports of trustees. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports.

Water board. Annual report, 1878 (second); for year ending Feb. 1, 1879 (third). T. C.; B. R.

Annual report for the year ending Feb. 1, 1878-'79; report, [1880]; annual report for the year, January 31, 1881; report, 1882-'91; annual report, 1892; report, 1893, '96, '98. Brookline, 1878-'79, 1881-'86, 1888-'90, 1892-'93, '96, '98; Boston, 1880, '87, '91. B. R.

Quarterly reports. First (July, 1876); Fourth (April, 1877). T. C.
—First (July, 1876); Second (Oct., 1876); Fourth (April, 1877); Fifth (July, 1877). B. R.

Report, November 9, 1876. B. R.

Report. Boston, 1880. T. C.

Reports for the years ending Jan. 31. B. R. 1.4
In Annual town reports.

Includes reports of engineers and superintendent.

Report of the board and superintendent on the subject of a high-service system presented March, 1883. T. C.
Appended to report, Oct. 17, 1883.

Report on the sixth article in the warrant for the town meeting, held Oct. 17, 1883. Brookline, 1884. pp. 16. Bos. P. L.; B. R.

Report on article XVII. of the warrant for the meeting, Oct. 10, 1893. B. R.

Report on water supply [by the water board and three others. 1878?] T. C.; B. R.

Report upon the completion of the plant of the high-service system. Brookline, 1885. pp. 32. 2 plates. T. C.; B. R.

- Brookline, Mass.** *Water board.* Supplementary report. Brookline, 1878. pp. 4. T. C.; B. R.
- Supplementary report [April 4, 1879]. Boston, 1879. pp. 4. T. C.; B. R.
- Supplementary report, March, 1884. pp. 3. T. C.; B. R.
- Water commissioners.* Final report. Boston, 1875. pp. 118. Maps. State library; T. C.; B. R.
- Ordinance for the governance of. Adopted Oct. 28, 1873. T. C.; B. R.
- [Analysis of water from the reservoir of the Brookline water works.] August 11th, 1875. Broadside. B. R.
- Water committee.* Report, March 16th, 1876. T. C.; B. R.
- Water Works.* Test of the pumping engine. [1875.] pp. 6. Bos. P. L.
- Contract and specifications for furnishing cast-iron water pipes and special castings. [187-] pp. 18. B. R.
- Same. [18—.] pp. 20. B. R.
- Brookline classical school.** Also, "Miss Stebbins' private select school." B. R. 2.4
- Signed "C." In *Brookline Chronicle*, August 22, 1891.
- Brookline club.** Exhibition of oil paintings, May, 1886. pp. 16. B. R. 26.3
- Government, by-laws, and members, 1885-1886. Brookline, 1885. pp. 28. Bos. P. L.
- Brookline education society.** Year book, 1895/96, 1896/97, 1897/98. Constitution, officers, and members; with a record of meetings, lectures, and reports of committees. Brookline, 1896, '97, '98. B. R. 17.7
- 1895/96 "first year."
- Bulletin*, October, 1899. Brookline, 1899. B. R. 17.7.1
- First art exhibition. Catalogue, loan collection of paintings in lower Town Hall, April 3-17, 1897. B. R. 26.1
- Prepared by Desmond FitzGerald.
- History committee.* A guide to the local history of Brookline, Mass. B. R. 3.6
- Prepared by the History committee of the Brookline education society, 1897.
- Chiefly the work of Miss Annie B. Tomlinson (now Mrs. D. S. Sanford).
- Views of: the town hall; the high school; the public library; the public bath.
- Corrections:* Page 12, line 19: The Crafts house is in Roxbury.
- Page 17, line 10: omit, "but repelled the attack."
- Page 17, line 11 from bottom: William D. Goddard of Roxbury.

Brookline elections, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886. Also, Lyman campaign, 1882 and 1884. B. R. 3.27

A collection of clippings, etc., made by Charles P. Ware, and given to the library in January, 1898.

Brookline friendly society. Report of the directors. [Boston, 1896.] pp. 4. Bos. P. L.

Brookline gas light company. Why Brookline streets should be lighted with gas: statement, March 14, 1881. Boston, 1881. B. R. 3.31

Terms, rules, and regulations. Boston, 1853. H. C. L.

Brookline hill. See General plan.

Brookline historical publication society. Announcement [circulars]. State library

Publications. B. R. 3.5

First series, numbers 1 to 10, issued in 1895 and 1896. With a list of subscribers and a complete index. Brookline, 1897. pp. vi., 172.

Namely:—

1. A letter from Rebecca Boylston to Edward Boylston.
2. The Sharp papers in the Brookline Public Library.
3. Brookline in the Revolution. By Margaret Elizabeth May. *Map.*
4. Papers of the White family of Brookline, 1650-1807.
5. Roxbury church records relating to Brookline.
6. Early notices of local events.
7. Letter of Brigadier-General Edward A. Wild to the Brookline War Committee. *Portrait.*
8. First parish church records of baptisms, marriages, and deaths, for 100 years.
9. The history of the lyceum movement in Brookline. By Grace Elisabeth Mathews.
10. Brookline in the Civil War. By Katherine Robinson Briggs. *Plate.*

Second series, numbers 11 to 20, issued in 1897, 1898, and 1899. With a complete index.

11. Three glimpses of Brookline, in 1700, 1800, and 1900. By Marion L. Sharp. *Two maps.*
12. Major Thompson's deposition. Being a spirited protest to the General court by a Brookline patriot of 1775, against the forcible quartering of soldiers in his domicile.
13. The Brookline town meeting. By Charles W. Kellogg, Jr. *Two charts.*
14. The Devotion family of Brookline. By Susan Vining Griggs. *Two plates.*
15. Extracts from the account book of John Goddard of Brookline.
16. More early notices of local events. Collected by Miss Ellen Chase.
17. Town papers. Selected by Edward W. Baker.
18. Brookline in the anti-slavery movement. By Harold Parker Williams.
- 19-20. Some works relating to Brookline, Massachusetts. By Charles Knowles Bolton.

Brookline independent. July 4 to November 29, 1873. Brookline, 1873. *Folio*. B. R. 2.3

Brookline land company. [Report] March 1, 1876. With *map*. B. R. 3.30
—Same. [1879.] Bos. P. L.

Brookline magazine, 1897. Brookline, 1897. *Illustrated*. B. R. 2.8
But one number issued. Historical articles: Landmarks of old Brookline, by C. K. Bolton; The public schools of Brookline, by S. T. Dutton; Brookline philanthropies, by R. W. Hastings; The town government, by J. M. Codman, Jr.; Suburban homes, by F. M. Wakefield; Clubs among the women, by Mrs. David H. Rice; Men's clubs; Representative Brookline pulpits; The advantages and obligations of residence in Brookline: a symposium by D. D. Addison, Edward Atkinson, B. F. Baker, M. F. Dickinson, Jr., D. Fitzgerald, W. I. Haven, Jerome Jones, Edward Stanwood, C. H. Utley, F. H. Williams; Interesting facts about Brookline; Bibliography.

Brookline news. August, 1886, to March, 1888. Brookline, 1886-1888. 4°. B. R. 2.1
Edited by Louis Cassier, who now publishes *Cassier's Magazine*.

Brookline social library. [Book-plate.] *In* Plutarch's Lives, vol. 1. New York, 1822. B. R. 18.3
Catalogue, 1827. B. R. 18.19

Brookline transcript. October 15, 1870, to May 31, 1873. Brookline, 1870-'73. 3 v. f. in 1 fol. B. R. 2.2
Contains Historical sketches of Brookline, and Brookline as it was, both by Harriet F. Woods; also, Recollections of Brookline, by S. A. Goddard.

Brookline union. [Plans, 1887.] 2 pp. 5 plates. B. R. 26.2
"Brookline water conduit" whitewash. B. R.
Broadside. A criticism.

Brown, Howard Nicholson. Memorial of John Wells. Privately printed, 1876. [T. R. Marvin & Son, Boston.] *Portrait*. B. R. 4.12
Written for the Brookline Thursday club.

Burrage, A. C. Municipal lighting. Arguments made in remonstrance in behalf of the Suburban light and power company and the Brookline gas light company, *etc.* March 24, 1891. Boston, 1891. pp. 15.
Boston Athenæum

Caffin, Charles H. Formal gardens, and a New England example. *In* *Harper's Magazine*, September, 1899.
The illustrations accompanying this article are of a garden which has just been completed for the Hon. Charles F. Sprague, of Brookline, by Mr. Charles A. Platt, the leading exponent of the formal garden in this country.

Candage, Rufus George Frederick. Account of the Cavendish, Candish or Candage family. Bangor, Me., 1889. B. R. 22.7
From the Bangor, Maine, *Historical Magazine*.
See also Memoir of R. G. F. Candage.

Candage, Rufus George Frederick, and Drew, Charles H.
Memorial of Clarence F. Whitaker. 1887. *Portrait*. B. R. 4.32
Biographical sketch by R. G. F. Candage and C. H. Drew; and Mr. Whitaker's essay on Siberia. Prepared for the Thursday club.

Candler, William L. See Third army corps union.

Chandler, Alfred Dupont. Annexation of Brookline to Boston.
Opening argument for the town of Brookline, before the committee on towns of the Massachusetts legislature, Thursday, March 11, 1880. Brookline, 1880. B. R. 3.17
"Printed at private expense."

Argument, on creating a tribunal to decide that a public necessity for a railroad exists, before property can be taken for its construction, before the committee on railroads of the Massachusetts legislature, Tuesday, February 21, 1882. Boston, 1882. B. R. 3.15
On the proposed route of the New York and Boston inland railroad company through Boston and Brookline.

Brookline: a study in town government. Boston, 1893. 8°. B. R. 3.9
From the *New England Magazine*, August, 1893.

The Brookline town meeting. B. R. 2.4
In *Brookline Chronicle*, April 6, 1895.

T. P. Chandler et alii. vs. the city of Boston and the town of Brookline.
In equity. Arguments for the complainants. June, 1873. Boston, 1873. B. R. 3.20
Before the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts, Suffolk, ss. Argument against the constitutional right of the legislature to annex Brookline to Boston.

[Chandler, Charles Lyon.] Lt.-Col. Charles Lyon Chandler. [A memorial.] Cambridge, 1865. *Portrait*. B. R. 4.7

Channing, Walter. Beginnings of an education society. Bos. P. L.
Reprinted from the *Educational Review*, Nov., 1897.

Chase, Ellen, editor. Early notices of local events. B. R. 3.5
Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 6.

More early notices of local events. B. R. 3.5
Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 16. Printed in February, not in March.

Chase, Heman Lincoln. Baths, bathing, and swimming for soldiers.
Boston, 1896. B. R. 23.1

Reprinted from the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, of August 27 and
September 3, 1896.

Pages 14-15 relate to Brookline; there is a view of the exterior and one of the
interior of the new Bath-house.

Chase, William Leverett. See In memoriam.

Chronicle, The. 1874-. Brookline, 1874-. B. R. 2.4

In 1899 the size was reduced.

Civil service reform association of Brookline, Mass. Bos. P. L.

William H. White's essays published in 1883 by the association.

Coffin, Charles Carleton. See In memoriam.

Cole, Samuel W. Public school music. [Boston, 1895.] B. R. 17.2

Cut from the *New England Magazine*, November, 1895.

Cooke, Samuel. The solemn charge given to ministers, to commit
the Truth: and Doctrines of the Gospel, to faithful and able men;
Consider'd in a Sermon Preach'd at the ordination of the Reverend
Mr. Cotton Brown, to the Pastoral Care of the Church of Christ in
Brooklin, October 26, 1748. Boston, N. E., 1748. B. R. 13.5

Coolidge (David) et als. vs. Inhabitants of Brookline. Brief for
plaintiffs. ff 4. B. R. 3.21

Opposing the legality of votes at the town meeting 28 Oct., 1873, to employ
counsel and bear the expense of fighting annexation.

[Statement of petitioners in 1873 to the supreme judicial court, Norfolk
county, asking for a writ of injunction to prohibit the town from
borrowing or spending money to oppose annexation. . With answer
of the inhabitants.] pp. 6. B. R. 3.21

Cooper, Samuel. Sermon Preach'd April 9, 1760, at the ordination of
the Reverend Mr. Joseph Jackson, to the Pastoral care of the church
in Brooklin. Boston, New England. 1760. B. R. 13.6

Cotton, Thomas. Deed of land to inhabitants of Brookline for a
common road. December, 1718. Bos. P. L.
Manuscript.

Country club, Brookline, Mass. Constitution and by-laws. [Bos-
ton.] 1882, 1885. Bos. P. L.

Crafts, James M. and William F. Crafts family: genealogical and biographical history of the descendants of Griffin and Alice Craft of Roxbury, Mass., 1630-1890. Northampton, 1893. 8°. *Illustrated*. Many references to Brookline families. B. R. 22.3

Cummings, Emma G. Botany [of Brookline].

In *Brookline: the history of a favored town*, pages 169-172.

Cushing, Jacob. Discourse occasioned by the Death of the Reverend Mr. Joseph Jackson, Late Pastor of the Church in Brookline, who departed this life July 22, 1796, *Ætatis* 62. Delivered at his Interment July 25, 1796. Boston, 1797. B. R. 4.15

Cushing, Thomas. Memoir of Gideon F. Thayer. *Portrait*. B. R. 4.28
From the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, for April, 1865.

Dean, John Ward. Biographical sketch of William Reed Deane, Esq. B. R. 4.26

Reprinted with additions from the necrology of the N. E. Historic Genealogical Society in the *Historical and Genealogical Register* for October, 1888.

Deane, Mrs. Abby. See Memoir of Mrs. Abby Deane.

Devotion fund.

B. R. 1.4

In Annual town report, 1883. See also "Bailey, F. L." above.

Directory. See Brookline, Mass. Directory.

Downing, Andrew Jackson. Treatise on the theory and practice of landscape gardening, adapted to North America. New York, 1857. *Fifth edition*. B. R. 3.7

Among the estates mentioned are those of Col. T. H. Perkins, Col. Theodore Lyman, and Mr. Thomas Lee.

Drew, Charles H. See under Candage, R. G. F.

Driscoll, James M. Roads in Brookline.

B. R. 2.4

In *Brookline Chronicle*, August 20, 1892.

Driscoll, Joseph. Brookline water supply.

B. R. 2.4

In *Brookline Chronicle*, August 6, 1892.

Dutton, Samuel Train. Address before the teachers of the public schools of Brookline at the opening of the term, Sept. 10, 1894.

B. R. 17.4

The Brookline training class for college graduates. [Brookline, 1895.]

B. R. 17.6.1

- Dutton, Samuel Train.** The correlation of educational forces in the community. B. R. 17.5
 Reprinted from the *Educational Review*, April, 1897.
 Refers to the Brookline education society.
- The training of college graduates for the work of teaching. [1897 ?]
 Refers to the Brookline training class for college graduates. B. R. 17.6
- Dwight, Wilder.** Life and letters. Boston, 1868. 8°. *Portrait*.
 His portrait hangs on the walls of the Public Library. B. R. 4.5.1
- Eustis, Henry Lawrence.** Genealogy of the Eustis family. Boston, 1878. B. R. 22.6
 Page 18, etc. From *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, April, 1878.
- Finotti, Joseph M.** See In memoriam.
- FitzGerald, Desmond.** [Scientific pamphlets, bound in one volume.]
 Many relate to the water-supply of Eastern Massachusetts. B. R. 5.1
- Flower, Benjamin Orange.** Brookline: a model town under the referendum. B. R. 3.9.1
 Taken from the *Arena* for April, 1898.
- Forbes, Fayette F.** The relative taste and odor imparted to water by some algæ and infusoria. New London, 1891. pp. 10. B. R.
 Reprinted from *Journal of the New England water works association*, vol. vi., No. 2.
 Relates to Brookline.
- French, Alexis H.** The town of Brookline, 1896. [Map.] B. R.
 Plan of a proposed improvement of the approaches to the Brookline station. Scale, 50 feet to an inch. February 5, 1884. B. R.
 Report on the subject of establishing a grade for the town of Brookline. June 26, 1875. 8 pp. B. R.
 The town of Brookline, January, 1891, highway districts. B. R.
- French & Bryant.** Atlas of the town of Brookline. Brookline, 1897. B. R.
- Fuller, S. P., Surveyor.** Plan of the land conveyed by this DEED. Nov. 27, 1822. Copied from Norfolk Reg. Deeds, Lib. 69, fol. 29, Oct. 16, 1852. [MS.] B. R.
- General plan for sub-division of properties on Brookline hill belonging to George A. Goddard [and others].** Brookline, Mass., Dec., 1884. B. R.
 Based upon surveys by E. W. Bowditch; F. L. Olmsted and J. C. Olmsted, landscape architects.
- Goddard, Abijah Warren.** Old Brookline. B. R. 2.4
 In *Brookline Chronicle*, September 5, 1891.

Goddard, John. Extracts from the account book of John Goddard of Brookline. B. R. 3.5

Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 15.

Carrying military stores to Concord before April 19, 1775, and later service.

Goddard, Samuel Aspinwall. Recollections of Brookline, being an account of the houses, the families, and the roads in Brookline, in the years 1800 to 1810. Birmingham [England, 1873]. 8°. B. R. 3.1

Nathaniel Goddard was born in 1767. His birth occurred before the Goddard avenue house was finished. The date 1767 was put on the chimney in 1897.

Goddard, Warren, Jr. Address at the funeral of Miss Harriet F. Woods, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1879. Brookline, 1879. B. R. 4.18

[Gray, George Zabriskie.] John S. Stone, D. D. A memorial sermon [delivered January 15th, 1882, the Sunday after Dr. Stone's death, in St. John's Memorial chapel, Cambridge]. B. R. 4.30

Griffis, William Elliot. Charles Carleton Coffin, war correspondent, traveler, author, and statesman. Boston, 1898. *Portraits*. E.C6565

Griggs, Susan Vining. The Devotion family of Brookline. B. R. 3.5
Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 14.

There is a copy with MS. additions at the N. E. historic genealogical society rooms. See also Hotten's Lists under "Devocion;" and "Bailey, F. L." above.

Hales, J. G. A survey of Boston and its vicinity. Boston, 1821. R. R.
See page 52.

Harris, Thaddeus Mason. Sermon preached at the ordination of the Rev. John Pierce to the pastoral care of the church and Christian society in Brookline, March 15th, 1797. Boston, May, 1797. B. R. 13.7
Imperfect: Last page missing.

Harvard church. See Brookline, Mass. *Harvard church*.

Hedge, Frederic Henry. Old age and its lessons. A sermon preached in the church of the First parish in Brookline on the Sunday succeeding the death of Mr. Benjamin Goddard, November 3, 1861. Boston, 1861. B. R. 4.23

Seventeen hundred fifty-eight and eighteen hundred fifty-eight. A new year's discourse preached on the first Sunday in January, 1858. Boston, 1858. B. R. 13.1
Gives some account of Rev. Nathaniel Potter, minister of the First parish.

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. [Recollections of his life in Brookline.]

In his *Cheerful yesterdays*, printed first in the *Atlantic Monthly*, January, 1897, (vol. 79, p. 56.)

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth. Cheerful yesterdays. Boston, 1898. E.H.5396

Hills, Richard. [Photographs of Brookline; taken about 1876 by Richard Hills.] B. R. 24.1

A very valuable collection of views, mounted in a scrap-book, with references to Miss Woods's "Historical Sketches of Brookline."

Hoar, John Emory. In memoriam. A tribute prepared for presentation at the last teachers' meeting. Miss Abby Weston Deane. [1889.] B. R. 4.27

Mr. Hoar's sketch of John Newton Turner appeared in "Memorial biographies" of the New England historic genealogical society, vol. v., pp. 434-442.

Hofer, Amalie. Brookline schools — well equipped, well developed, well poised. *Illustrated.* B. R. 17.1
Cut from the *Kindergarten Magazine*, December, 1896 (vol. 9, page 280).

Homer, George F. Annexation. Argument against the Six-mile annexation to Boston. Before the joint committee on towns. B. R. 3.22
From the *Norfolk County Gazette*, May 28, 1870.

Hopkins, G. M. Atlas of Brookline, Mass. Philadelphia, 1874. B. R.

Howe, Reginald Heber, Jr. Birds of Brookline, Massachusetts. [Brookline, 1897.] B. R. 27.2
Reprinted from *The Chronicle*. Enlarged for "Brookline: a favored town."

The birds of Brookline.

In Brookline: the history of a favored town, pages 173-184.

In Memoriam: Charles Carleton Coffin. Boston [1896.] *Portrait.* B. R. 4.20

In Memoriam: William Leverett Chase. [Boston, 1896.] *Portrait.* B. R. 4.4

In Memoriam, the Rev. Joseph M. Finotti. B. R. 24.3
In Brookline scrap book, No. 3.

Jackson, Francis. History of the early settlement of Newton. Boston, 1854. 674.5N3
The "Genealogical Register" refers to many Brookline families.

Joyce, George F. Outdoor relief in the town of Brookline, Mass. With map and appendix showing general state statistics in the matter of indoor and outdoor relief. [Boston.] Bos. P. L.; B. R.
Mass. board of managers world's fair. 1893. pp. 13.

Justice, *pseud.* Town meeting, Monday, February 15th, 1886, 7.30 P. M. Broadside. B. R.
A request to citizens to vote against accepting Sumner road.

- Kellogg, Charles W., Jr.** The Brookline town meeting. B. R. 3.5
Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 13.
- Kennard, Martin P.** Address in behalf of the subscribing citizens on presentation to the town [Brookline] of a memorial portrait of the late Brig.-Gen'l Edward Augustus Wild, with the response of the chairman of the board of selectmen and the impromptu remarks of other gentlemen present. Brookline, 1894. 8°. *Portrait and plate*. B.R.4.3.1
This portrait now (1899) hangs in Gardner Hall of the Public Library. In 1897 Mrs. Wild gave to the library the medals and papers presented to her husband by the Turkish government.
- Kingman, Bradford.** History of Brookline, Norfolk County, Massachusetts. Philadelphia, 1892. B. R. 3.16
Reprinted from Hurd's "History of Norfolk county, Mass." Interleaved.
This reprint contains no illustrations. There are many lists and documents.
- Memoir of Gen. Edward Augustus Wild, H. U. 1844. Boston, privately printed, 1895. *Portrait and plate*. B. R. 4.3
- [**Knapp, Arthur Mason.**] Arthur Mason Knapp, 1839-1898. A memorial. Boston, 1899. *Portrait*. B. R.
- Knapp, Frederick Newman.** A discourse delivered at the funeral of Rev. John Pierce, D. D., senior Pastor of the first Congregational church, Brookline, Mass., August 27, 1849. Boston, 1849. B. R. 4.1.2
"Together with a biographical sketch from the *Christian Inquirer*."
- Lanc, Mabel Williams.** Muddy river improvement. B. R. 2.4
In *Brookline Chronicle*, July 30, 1892.
- Lawrence, William, Bishop of Massachusetts.** Life of Amos A. Lawrence, with extracts from his diary and correspondence. By his son. Boston, 1888. *Portrait*. B. R. 4.10
Contains graphic references to Brookline during the Civil War. Mr. A. A. Lawrence was a trustee of the public library.
- Leonard & Co.** Catalogue of the valuable private library of the late Colonel Thomas Aspinwall, many years American consul at London. to be sold May 27, 1879. Boston, 1879. B. R. 4.16
- Leyden Congregational church.** See Brookline, Mass., *Leyden*, etc.
- Libbie (C. F.) and Co.** Catalogue of the library of the late Rev. David Sherman, of Brookline, Mass. Auction sale January 12th and 13th, 1898. Boston. B. R. 4.21

Littell, Eliakim. An episode in "The living age."

Littell's living age, Sept. 27, 1862.

Dated 5 Sept. 1862, giving in the form of a letter "a picture of what was done in Brookline last Sunday," following the president's appeal for surgeons and hospital stores.

Locke, James. An ideal suburb.

B. R. 3.14

Cut from the *Puritan* for December, 1898.

Lothrop, Thomas Jackson. John White, of Watertown and Brookline, and some of his descendants.

In *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, October, 1898.

NOTE: The first John married Frances Scarborough. Did their son Joseph marry Hannah Woodward? (Letter from Miss E. W. Leavitt.)

Lyman, Theodore. Memoir of Theodore Lyman, Jr. Prepared at the request of the New England historic genealogical society, and privately reprinted from their volume of memoirs. Cambridge, 1881.

B. R. 4.8

[Lyon, William Henry.] The First parish in Brookline: an historical sketch. Brookline, Mass., 1898.

B. R. 13.9

Twelve plates, including portraits of Abijah W. Goddard, Rev. John Pierce, Rev. F. N. Knapp, Rev. F. H. Hedge, Rev. H. N. Brown.

Manchester, Alfred. In memoriam, Caleb Davis Bradlee, D. D., Ph.D., 1831-1897. Boston, 1897. *Portrait and illustrations.* B. R. 4.19

Dr. Bradlee was a benefactor of the public library.

Massachusetts. *General Court.* An act declaring and confirming to the pew-holders the property in the Congregational meeting-house in the First parish in Brookline, and authorizing them to raise moneys by taxing pews. [Boston, 1834.] pp. 3.

Bos. P. L.

An act to authorize the town of Brookline to borrow money to pay for the construction of sewers [etc.]. 1875. pp. 3.

B. R.

An act to authorize the town of Brookline to supply water to the city of Boston. [Approved April 15, 1875.] Broadside.

B. R.

Hearing before the legislative committee on towns on the petition of George Griggs and others for the annexation of Brookline to Boston. [February and March, 1872.] 184 sheets. *Manuscript.* B. R. 3.18

Hearing *in re* the petition of the town of Brookline for the impeachment of M. P. Morrell before a special committee of the legislature, Jan. 26, 1897. [Typewritten.]

State library

Massachusetts. *General Court. Committee to investigate the acts of the county commissioners of Norfolk county since 1890.* Report, June, 1896. (House, No. 1393.) B. R.

"Distributed by vote of the town of Brookline."

Massachusetts. *Metropolitan district commission.* Commission makes its report. Finds no general demand for annexation.

Cut from *Boston Herald*, Jan 4, 1896.

B. R. 3.23

Report to the legislature, 1896. Boston, 1896.

B. R.

Provost marshal's office. Third district. Enrolment list, Brookline.

A-J, K-Y. [Civil War.]

B. R. 3.3

Two folio sheets.

Enrolment list, Brookline, November 24, 1863, Geo. A. Shaw, captain and provost-marshal; [also] Enrolment list, Brookline, [186--.]

J. W. Le Barnes, captain and provost-marshal.

B. R. 3.45

Massachusetts historical society. Tributes to the memory of Robert C. Winthrop, December 13, 1894. Boston, 1894. B. R. 4.2

Mathews, Grace Elisabeth. The history of the lyceum movement in Brookline. B. R. 3.5

Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 9.

Matthews, Nathan, Jr. Report to the selectmen on a municipal arc light plant, July 15, 1896. B. R.

May, Margaret Elizabeth (Mrs. Ward). Brookline in the revolution. B. R. 3.5

Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 3.

See "Corrections" vol. 1, p. iii.

Memoir of Mrs. Abby Deane.

B. R. 4.25

Reprinted from the *Christian Register*, June 8, 1861.

Memoir of Rufus George Frederick Candage, esquire, of (Blue Hill) Brookline, Mass. *With portrait.* B. R. 4.17

In *Bangor Historical Magazine*, vol. vi., No. 11. (May, 1891.)

Miles, Henry Adolphus. Sermon preached in Christ church, Longwood, January 22, 1871; the Sunday following the entombment of Hon. David Sears. Born October 8, 1787; died January 14, 1871. Boston, 1871. B. R. 4.14

Contains much relating to the church. The supposed origin of the family upon which rests the form of the church, and the names of the streets in this part of Brookline has been very seriously questioned.

Mill Dam. [Four sketches in pencil of the junction of Brookline Road and Brighton Road with the Mill Dam, with MS. notes regarding grades, measurements made, grading and filling done, etc. The memoranda are dated at various times during the years 1819 and 1820.] B. R.

Muddy River. See under Brookline, Mass.

New York City. *Mayor's committee on public baths and public comfort stations.* 1973-57-5

Brookline bath house.

In Report of the committee.

Newton, William Wilberforce. In memoriam, John Taylor. [1875.] B. R. 4.31

" From a sermon on the 'Helpfulness of true character,' preached at St. Paul's church, April 18, 1875.

Norfolk county. *County Commissioners.* Souvenir of the dedicatory exercises at the new Norfolk county court house at Dedham, Mass., June 20, 1895; together with an historical and descriptive sketch of the several court houses, and biographical sketches of the leading participants. Boston, 1896. obl. 8°. B. R. 20.1

Portraits of Brookline men: Hon. Albert Mason, Hon. James R. Dunbar, Alfred D. Chandler, Rev. Reuben Thomas, Watts H. Bowker, Fred H. Williams.

Court house. The court house investigation. Comments of the County Commissioners, and portions of the arguments of Messrs. T. E. Grover and R. M. Morse; with the report of the accountant, W. H. Herrick. Dedham, 1896. B. R.

Treasurer. Receipts and expenditures. To Dec. 31, 1868-71, '73-86, '88-91; Statement of the receipts and expenditures, to Dec. 31, 1892-96; Treasurer's report of the receipts and expenditures, also county commissioners' report upon the affairs of the county, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1897-98. B. R. 20.4

Norfolk unitarian church.

B. R. 1.4

• See Brookline, Mass. *Norfolk unitarian church.*

Olmsted, Frederick Law. Suggestion for the improvement of Muddy river, and for completing a continuous promenade from the common to Jamaica Pond. Dec. 1880. B. R. 1.4

In Town report, 1881.

Olmsted, F. L. & J. C. Map showing part of Brookline with proposed new streets and modifications of existing private ways. 10th Sept., 1885. B. R.

Peabody education fund. Tribute to the memory of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop by the trustees at their annual meeting in New York, 25 September, 1895. B. R. 4.2.2

With Dr. S. A. Green's remarks in bringing the tribute before the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Perkins, N. M. The Lord recording His name. Sermon at the dedication of the meeting-house, Dec. 1, 1858. Boston, 1859. pp. 18. B. R.

Pierce, John. An address at the funeral of the Hon. Thomas A. Davis, mayor of Boston, November 25, 1845. Boston, 1845. B. R. 4.29

Address at the opening of the Town Hall, 14 October, 1845. Boston, 1846. B. R. 3.2

Corrections by Dr. Pierce: Page 6, paragraph 5 to read: A good prefatory work in Young's Chronicle of the Pilgrims, in one volume, octavo, said in the preface to be, "an authentic history," etc. And paragraph 6, lines 4 and 5 to read: by Nathaniel Morton, long a Secretary of Plymouth Colony, son of an early settler.

Page 38, end of XXI, to read: died January 1730, aged 77.

Page 40, under FRUITS, to read: 1044 barrels of cider (for vinegar, of course), 1\$. . . 1044.

Page 47, No. 28, line 4 to read: died 26 February, 1845, aged 80.

Brookline jubilee. A discourse delivered in Brookline, at the request of its inhabitants on 15 March, 1847, the day which completed half a century from his ordination. Boston, 1847. B. R. 4.1.3

With order of exercises and correspondence.

[Discourses. Bound in one volume:—] B. R. 5.6

1. Discourse delivered 24 Nov. 1805.
2. Discourse delivered 9 Nov. 1817.
3. Address at the opening of the Town Hall, 14 Oct. 1845.
4. Eulogy on George Washington, 1800.
5. Discourse on a Christian profession, June 27, 1802.
6. Valedictory sermon on leaving the old meeting-house, 8 June, 1806.
7. Sermon in Dorchester, 1 Jan. 1808.
8. Discourse at Princeton, June 18, 1817.

Discourse delivered at Brookline, 24 November, 1805, the day which completed a century from the incorporation of the town. Cambridge, 1806. B. R. 3.11

Referred to by Dr. Pierce as "T. C. D." For Dr. Pierce's corrections see his Discourse delivered 9 November, 1817. For remark on p. 26, see his "Reminiscences of 40 years," 1837, p. 34.

Pierce, John. Discourse, delivered 9 November, 1817, the Lord's Day after the completion of a century from the gathering of the church in Brookline. Boston, 1818. B. R. 13.3

Referred to by Dr. Pierce as "C. C. D." Appendix: I. List of Church members 26 Oct. 1717; Owners of dwelling houses 1740; Owners, 1796; Deaths and diseases; Churches and ministers; First meeting-house and Owners of pews; The New-lights revival; Corrections.

—Another copy.

B. R. 5.6

Historical sketch of Brookline.

In Mass. Historical Society collections, second series, vol. 2, pp. 140-161.

From the discourse delivered Nov. 24, 1805, with alterations and additions.

See also the next volume, page 284.

Reminiscences of forty years, delivered 19 March, 1837, the Lord's Day after the completion of forty years from his settlement in the ministry, in Brookline. Printed, but not published, by subscription among his people. Boston, 1837. B. R. 3.12

Appendix: New-lights revival; Charges against Mr. Allen; Rev. James Allen's death; Articles of faith; Elhanan Winchester; Rev. Joseph Jackson; Baptist church; Dwelling houses; Church plate; College graduates.

Sermons written 19 Dec. 1813—4 Nov. 1838.

B. R. 5.5

His own manuscript.

Valedictory sermon, on leaving the old meeting-house in Brookline, 8 June, 1806; and a dedicatory sermon on entering the new house of worship, 11 June, 1806. Cambridge, 1806. B. R. 13.2

Pierce, William Blake. My ancestors in America. Compiled, printed, and published for gratuitous distribution among near relatives. Chicago, 1864. B. R. 22.8

Families of Pierce (including Rev. John Pierce, D. D.) Tappan, Homes, and Blake.

Plan and profiles of proposed improvements at and near the Brookline railroad station. Scale, 40 feet to an inch. Feb., 1884. B. R. Aspinwall & Lincoln, engineers.

Plan of building lots at Longwood to be sold by public auction on Monday, June 25th, 1855, at 5 o'clock P. M. on the premises. B. R. L. H. Bradford & Co.'s Lith.

Plan of the Maynard lots in Brookline. Scale, 20 feet to an inch. March, 1853. B. R. Upham & Colburn, Lith., 4 Cornhill Ct., Boston.

Plan of 28 building lots near Long Wood. To be sold at auction on Saturday April 30 1853: at 4¼ o'clock P. M. By N. A. Thompson. C. Cook's Lith. (Joy's Building), Boston. B. R.

Plan showing proposed belt line of street transportation through Brookline. H. C. L.

Scale, 1200 feet to an inch. G. H. Walker & Co., 1891. Supplement to *The Chronicle*, Dec. 17, 1892.

Plan. See also General plan; Brookline, Mass., *Maps*.

Presson, George R. John Winchester, 1616-1694, a settler of New England and one line of his descendants. San Francisco, 1897.

B. R. 22.10

Proposals for a union of churches in the spirit of charity. [Boston, 1855?] pp. 10, 5. Bos. P. L.

—Same, with additions, pp. 30.

Christ church.

Richardson, S. W., and others. Original trial as written and arranged, by S. W. Richardson, F. H. Griggs, W. R. Deane, E. T. Thayer. *Manuscript*. B. R. 5.4

"Enacted probably ab't April 20, in 1850."

Ritchie, E. C. Street lamps. An answer to the "Statement of the Brookline gas light co." Brookline, 1881. pp. 8. State library; B. R.

Roxbury, Mass. *First religious society*. Church records relating to Brookline. B. R. 3.5

Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 5.

Sagamore, The. Devoted to the interests of the Brookline High School. Brookline, 1895-99. B. R. 2.5

Vol. 1, January-July, 1895.

Vol. 2, November-July, 1895 / 96.

Vol. 3, November-July, 1896 / 97.

Vol. 4, October-July, 1897 / 98.

Vol. 5, November-March, 98 / 1899. No more published.

Historical Articles.—An old diary (by Betsey Heath) edited by Ellen Chase, vol. 1, pp. 21, 53, 87, (by Nancy White) vol. 1, pp. 88, 123, 157, 191, and in vol. 2; High School reminiscences, by B. G. Wilder, vols. 1, 2; Notes on the history of the High School, by J. E. Hoar, vol. 1; Old Brookline, by E. Atkinson, vol. 1; Historic notes on the Brookline high school, by W. T. R. Marvin, vol. 2; History of Brookline, by M. W. Quinlan, Jr., vol. 2; Some Brookline boys in the middle of the century, by B. G. Wilder, vol. 2; Our new public bath, by H. L. Chase, vol. 3; Some recollections of a Brookline boy, by B. G. Wilder, vol. 3.

The papers by Mr. Hoar and Miss Chase have much genealogical information.

St. Mark's church.

St. Mary's church.

St. Paul's church.

For these headings see under Brookline, Mass.

Thayer, Samuel J. F. Specification [for the erection of a town hall and offices for the town of Brookline, on the land owned by the town, bounded by Washington, Prospect, and Holden streets.] [1870?] B. R. 3.2.1

Third army corps union. Reports of secretary and treasurer, with constitution, by-laws, and a roster of members of the association, May 5th, 1892. Somerville, N. J., 1893. B. R. 4.34

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Thomas, Reuen. 1844-1894, Harvard Church. Historical address delivered on May 13, 1894. B. R. 8.1

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Bos. P. L.

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Tufts, Peter, Jr. A plan of Mr. Joshua Griggs deceased's farm in Brookline. Drawn from a scale of 10 rods to an inch, by Peter Tufts, Jr., Oct. 29, 1822. Copied by Geo. Griggs, Oct. 16, 1852. [MS.] B. R.

Union of churches in the spirit of charity, with its articles of association and trust, and the ritual of the Christian liturgy accepted. Boston, 1865. B. R. 15.1

Christ church, or Sears chapel.

Van Rensselaer, Mariana Griswold. A suburban country place. With pictures by Harry Fenn. ["Holm Lea," the estate of Charles S. Sargent.]

In *Century Magazine*, May, 1897.

- Wadsworth, Alex.** Plan of Longwood in Brookline and Roxbury.
Lith. from plan of Alex. Wadsworth, May 10th, 1852. Scale, 300 feet
to an inch. Tappan & Bradford's Lith. B. R.
- Walnut Hills cemetery.** Reports of trustees. B. R. 1.4
See Annual town reports.
- Walther, George J.** See Bowditch, William Ingersoll.
- Waterman, John.** Beaconsfield terraces.
In *New England Magazine*, January, 1892.
- White, T. G.** Literature of the petrology of the Boston basin.
In Proceedings of Boston society of Natural history, vol. 28, page 151.
- White, William Howard.** [Essays.] See Civil service reform asso-
ciation of Brookline, Mass.
- Whitman, H. T.** Map of the town of Brookline, 1871; made by
order of the town authorities. Scale, 400 feet to an inch. B. R.
- Why Brookline republicans do not support Mr. John W. Candler for
Congress.** [Brookline, 1880.] pp. 8. Bos. P. L.
- Whyte, Oliver.** Account books as postmaster, 1829-1842. *Manu-
script.* B. R. 21.1
Given to the Public Library by his daughter, Miss Susan G. Whyte.
- Wild, Edward Augustus.** Letter to the Brookline war committee
[Nov. 26, 1861]. B. R. 3.5
Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 7.
- Wilder, Marshall Pinckney.** The horticulture of Boston and
vicinity. Boston, 1881. B. R. 27.1
Pages 38-43 relate to Brookline.
- Williams, Harold Parker.** Brookline in the anti-slavery move-
ment. B. R. 5.5
Brookline historical publication society publications, No. 18.
- Williams, J. A., Surveyor.** Plan of Lake Side in Brookline. Scale, 80
feet to an inch. J. A. Williams, Surveyor. 1859. F. A. Jenkins' Lith.
Houses and lands to be sold at public auction on Saturday, September
10th, at 4 P. M. Sam'l A. Walker, Auctioneer. B. R.
- Winthrop, Robert Charles.** Inaugural address at the dedication of
the town hall, Brookline, Feb. 22, 1873. 1475.8
In Proceedings at the dedication of the Town Hall.
In his Addresses and speeches, 1869-1879, page 194, called "The Environs of
Boston."
- Colonel Thomas Aspinwall.** 1475.8
In his Addresses and speeches, 1869-1879, page 432.

Winthrop, Robert Charles, Jr. Memoir of Robert C. Winthrop.
Prepared for the Massachusetts historical society. Boston, 1897.
Portraits. 833.5.1

Woods, Harriet F. Historical sketches of Brookline, Mass. Boston, 1874. B. R. 3.10

Contents (short):—

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II. The punch bowl; public coaches; J. Davenport; the White house; Village doctors; Wyman and Downer houses; p. 18.

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XIII. Dr. Pierce; Mr. Philbrick and the anti-slavery movement; Polly Hatch; p. 251.

XIV. Gardner family and houses; Boylston or Hyslop place (Col. Lee's); Acker's place; Indian burial place; p. 284.

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XVII. Clyde street; Newton street; Putterham; Craft or Denny place; Saw mill; South street; house attacked by Indians; James Griggs; the Kendricks; p. 373.

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XIX. Military history of Brookline; p. 406. Soldiers who lost their lives; p. 422.

For an Index see *Brookline library bulletin*, April, 1895.

Woods, Harriet F.—continued.

I am indebted to Mrs. Mary W. Poor (Mrs. Henry V. Poor) for the following corrections:—

Page 20, lines 6, 7, 8 questioned.

Page 23, line 27: *brother* should read *uncle*.

Page 106, line 3 from bottom: aged seventy-eight in First parish records.

Page 114, line 2: Edward Devotion died in 1744 (Brookline cemetery).

Page 188, line 23: *white oak* should read *locust*.

Page 212, line 3 from bottom: *large west room* should read *large chamber with a bow end, commonly called a "bow room."*

Page 213, lines 4 and 5: called incorrect.

Page 213, line 9: *several* may read *twelve*.

Page 214, line 13: Miss Elizabeth Peabody taught here after Miss Stebbins. The school-house was removed to Dr. Shurtleff's place while Mr. Thayer lived there, and stood in front of his barn; it was used for a school for younger pupils than those who were in his school, and the teacher was Miss Reed, his niece.

Page 220, line 15: *centre* should read *west end*.

Page 221 line 5: The hearse was in the village for some years, near Quinlan's shop [corner Walnut and Boylston streets].

Page 221, line 17: Heath questioned. Caleb Craft?

Page 227, line 5 from bottom: *Heath* should read *Warren*.

Page 227, line 6 from bottom should read: *Heath* street, nearly opposite Col. Perkins's gate. The school was then moved to a site opposite the present Heath street school.

Page 259, line 20: Miss Heath's green umbrella was of silk.

Page 331, line 21: The school-house stood nearly opposite to Mr. Louis Cabot's gate.

Page 354, line 10: Mr. Stephen Perkins's house stood on the spot now occupied by Mr. Schlesinger's house.

Page 317. Erosamon Drew's tombstone reads "Erasmus Drue."

Page 393. Deacon Thomas Griggs said that the Griggs pedigree is incorrect.

Page 427, line 16: *Carlton* should read *Carleton*.

Page 431, line 5: The old clock is now in the First parish church.

Woodward, Elijah F. Roads, etc., in the town of Brookline.

B. R. 3.13

Tables, showing distances on the several streets in the town of Brookline, as surveyed in the year 1844.

World's richest town. Illustrated.

B. R. 3.29

Clipping from the Boston Sunday Globe, Oct. 17, 1897, on the government and finances of Brookline.

Young American, The. Vol. 1, Nos. 1-12. May 2, 1855-April 9, 1856. Brookline, 1855-56. 8°.

B. R. 2.6

Published by F. O. Wellman, W. G. Wilson.

Young American, The. Vol. 1, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 5, 10. Oct. 7, 1857-July 7, 1858. Brookline, 1857-58. 4°.

B. R. 2.7

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